FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COPPAL MEETING CONCLUDES IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Closing Speech

PA180324 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Commander Omar Cabezas, leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, has ardently called for Latin American unity to defend the political, social and economic interests of the people of the area.

Cabezas made the appeal in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, where he delivered the closing speech of the meeting of the Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPAL.

Commander Cabezas criticized the U.S. attacks on Nicaragua and stated that the Sandinists will never surrender to pressure and threats.

A document approved at the 2-day meeting in the Dominican Republic, reaffirms the support of COPPAL for the liberation struggle of the people of El Salvador and for the efforts for a political solution that will respect the Salvadoran majorities' desire for a change in that country.

The document states that in Guatemala there is state terrorism and that human rights are systemically and massively violated.

At the closing session, Alfonso (Sebdo), Mexico's delegate, read a statement supporting the independence of Puerto Rico and in solidarity with Nicaragua in the face of U.S. pressure, the economic blockade and the threats of aggression encouraged by the United States.

Further Details on Document

FL181050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1715 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 May (NOTIMEX)--The Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPAL) concluded a meeting here last night by accusing the continent's military dictatorships of fostering "terrorism by the state" and of wrongly labeling revolutionary struggle as terrorism.

The final document notes that COPPAL supports the proposal of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio to convoke a summit meeting of the region's chiefs of state to discuss the most pressing problems of the area. Furthermore, COPPAL expresses solidarity "with the political parties of Latin America still struggling against dictatorship for the democratic future of their peoples."

It notes that the electoral victory of Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand in France is encouraging to the democratic struggle.

The document states that COPPAL "considers the situation is precarious in Bolivia, where three national elections have been thwarted by military coups." It extols the democratic values and struggles of Latin America and condemns the violation of human rights in Guatemala. It also expresses satisfaction and identifies with the Sandinist revolution.

It calls for Panama to maintain its sovereignty over the canal on the basis of a bilateral interpretation of the agreements signed between Panama and the United States. It supports the independence of Belize and the right to self-determination of Aruba, one of the three Netherland Antilles, along with Bonaire and Curacao. It predicts freedom for Haiti.

Lastly, the document expresses COPPAL'S support for the democratic struggles of the political parties and trade unions of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

PLANS FOR JOINT FISHING VENTURE REPORTED

FL161802 Bridgetown CANA in English 1740 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 May (CANA)--Fishing experts from Guyana, Grenada, Jamaica and Cuba and five other nonaligned countries are to form a group to study possible alternatives to multinational fishing enterprises, Robert Williams, Guyana's fisheries minister, has announced.

Mr Williams, who attended last month's third meeting of fisheries ministers of nonaligned and other developing countries in Havana, was quoted by the state-owned GUYANA CHRONICLE newspaper as saying that Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Libya, Iraq and India were the other countries that are involved in the project. Mr Williams said it was hoped that the group would become operational "within a reasonable period" and that participation in it is still open to other nonaligned countries.

The Havana conference also "sought to establish" a group of advisors to examine the feasibility and to develop concrete ideas and recommendations on the development of fishing vessels for this area, Mr Williams was reported as saying. He said the group would also seek to examine the exploitation system according to the various geographic conditions, and that Cuba had offered to host a meeting of the group in the first quarter of 1982.

The formation of a group of experts to draw up ideas and recommendations to promote the exchange of expertise and technology among nonaligned and other developing countries was also decided at the conference, Mr Williams said. In addition, the conference recommended that a group be established to analyze and propose, with cooperation from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), concrete ideas leading to the establishment of a center to exchange information with countries interested in receiving advice on marketing, he added.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE COMMANDERS TO MIAMI--Air Force commanders from Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru will leave on 16 May for Florida to attend the 21st conference of American air force commanders. Bolivian Aeronautics Commander Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira will leave for Santa Cruz, and then go to Lima, to join his other colleagues and leave for Miami. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 May 81 PY] On departing for the United States, where he will attend the 21st meeting of American air force commanders, Argentine Air Force Commander Omar Domingo Graffigna today said that the Argentine people can rest assured of the unshakable unity of the armed forces. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 May 81 PY] Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the air force and member of the government junta, will leave for the United States heading a special delegation. He will participate in the 21st conference of American air force commanders. This conference will begin on Monday in Miami. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 May 81 PY]

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE IN DISPUTE WITH CHILE

'Satisfactory Solution' Wanted

PY191139 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0012 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 May (NA)--The Argentine Government has expressed its desire to "find a satisfactory solution" for the tense situation created between Argentina and Chile as a result of the arrest of two Argentine officers charged with espionage in Chile, according to a report released tonight at the Foreign Ministry dealing with the results of a meeting called the "Beagle Working Group."

The brief communique of the San Martin Palace has instilled new strength to the expectation created by the possibility that the Argentine and Chilean Governments will soon reach an accord to overcome the current status of their relations, thus fulfilling the request which Pope John Paul II made on Wednesday, 4 May.

The meeting, which took place between 1700 and 1920 at the San Martin Palace, was attended by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion; presidential secretary general, Gen Iantiago Martella; Army Secretary Gen Alfredo Saint Jean; Navy Secretary General Vice Adm Jorge Casas; air Force secretary general, Gen Rodolfo Guerra; and the chief of the joint staff, Gen Llamil Reston.

These officials make up the so-called Beagle Working Group which is charged with analyzing all issues related to the century-old southern border conflict and the relations with Chile. The meetings of this group generally precede the meetings of the military committee.

Agreement May Be Reached Soon

PY191601 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1132 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA)--A reliable source stated that the Chilean and Argentine Governments are about to reach an agreement to solve the tense situation created between the two governments due to the arrest, in Chile, of two Argentine officers charged with spying. The sources pointed out that the two officers, as well as the Chilean officers arrested here under the same charge, "will obtain their freedom through presidential pardons."

This source was questioned by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS agency last night shortly after the San Martin Palace released the communique in which the Argentine Government voiced its desire "to find a satisfactory solution" to the situation.

The spokesman, who refused to mention a specific date, said that the possibility of an agreement with Chile "is something which is latent. I believe we are close to it."

He admitted, however, that this agreement could be reached "on the bases of the release of the military officers under arrest" in the two countries and objected to the expression "exchange of prisoners" used by the media.

He added: "I do not believe it will be an exchange per se." He said that the Argentine officers under arrest in Chile, as well as the Chilean officers being tried by the Argentine federal court, will "obtain their freedom through presidential pardons which will definitely mean that, by these measures, the two governments would be starting to comply with the mediators request."

The spokesman revealed that the possibility of a previous presidential pardon "of this nature is being investigated by the Foreign Ministry" and reiterated his optimism that "everything will be settled shortly."

The unofficial spokesman said that he did not know whether the subject of a presidential pardon for the two Chilean officers under trial had been studied during the meeting held last night at the Foreign Ministry by the so-called Beagle Working Group.

He said: "Since the Argentine Government wishes to reach an agreement, all the means to achieve it were analyzed during the meeting."

This is precisely what was officially stated last night in the communique released through the San Martin Palace, which briefly states that the government wishes "to find a satisfactory solution" to the situation between the two countries.

The communique stated that the Beagle Working Group has studied "the development regarding the latest incidents within the framework of the relations with Chile."

The communique released by the San Martin Palace then points out that "taking into account the spirit of the mediation and the suggestions made by the holy father, with whom the Argentine people and government feel an affinity--especially in the current circumstances--the concrete steps to find a satisfactory solution which will fulfill everyone's desires were analyzed."

The communique ends, stating that the Argentine delegation taking part in the negotiations over the Beagle Channel border conflict in the Vatican "will be given instructions in this regard."

Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, secretary general of the army, who attended the meeting, was questioned by journalists when leaving the Foreign Ministry. He said that Argentina "has always had a good disposition" toward Pope John Paul II's request to ease the tense situation.

Saint Jean declined from giving any more details on the meeting although he admitted, in answering a question, that the attack against the pope has naturally influenced the Argentine disposition."

Agreement With Chile Denied

PY192124 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1822 GMT 19 May 81

[By an unidentified NA correspondent in Italy]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA)--A reliable diplomatic source today stated that the news media report that the Argentine and Chilean delegates to the Vatican have agreed to implement a relaxation plan starting with the release of persons arrested in both countries on charges of espionage and "giving neutral status" to the southern area which belongs to the two nations, is "totally and absolutely groundless."

International news agency reports from Santiago today stated that an accord in this regard between the two nations was "imminent" and reported that this agreement was reached in Rome "after talks held between the delegations of the two nations to the mediation process."

The totally unimpeacheable source, who did not want to be identified, categorically denied that there had been "any meeting at all."

The source stated: "It is obvious that this information has not originated from Rome. It is totally and absolutely groundless."

In turn, Cardinal Antonio Samore, Pope John Paul II's delegate to the mediation, refused to make any comment on the issue. "His emminence is not available at this point and has nothing to say in response to your question," one of the Cardinal's secretaries said to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS this afternoon.

MINISTER SEES CAMPAIGN TO DISCREDIT GOVERNMENT

PY161423 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 May 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Speaking at the cabinet meeting held yesterday, Economy and Finance Minister Lorenzo Sigaut said that market fluctuations--especially the evolution of interest rates--are caused by "the pressure exerted through baseless rumors and reports by those sectors which are seeking to discredit the government."

The meeting, which began at 1730 at Government House, was chaired by President Roberto Viola.

On making the charge, Minister Sigaut also gave an updated report on the results of the implementation of the recent package of economic-financial measures.

He reported that in due time he will announce new measures designed "to adjust earlier economic measures. These new measures will not be part of a specific policy but will be in keeping with the normal functions of the Economy Ministry with regard to the current situation of the market.

DAILY FAULTS ACTIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVISERS

PY121605 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Confusing Statements"]

[Text] The remarks of various recently appointed presidential advisers are somewhat objectionable since their lack of clarity gives rise to confusion concerning the future political development of the process. The very number of such presidential officials--19 all told--is a practice which, even though it had been used to a lesser degree by previous governments, is an unusual excresence among the higher bodies of public administration.

According to our constitutional system, there is no doubt that the president's obvious advisers are the ministers whose powers and jurisdiction, together with their responsibilities, are legally regulated. This does not mean that because of the growing complexity of government problems the president cannot appoint some official or other to advise him on certain matters. The very circumstances surrounding this appointment indicate that such a post is something unusual and certainly not in keeping with the number of persons--whose abilities we shall not discuss at this point--who have been appointed to this job. At first glance this situation gives us the impression of a parallel cabinet whose members, free of the responsibility which the constitution levies on the ministers, would be performing duties similar to those of the latter, at least as far as guiding the general affairs of the state goes. This situation is liable to cause unnecessary friction between the two groups and, worse still, contradictions in the management of public affairs. We must bear in mind that even though a presidential adviser does not have the decisionmaking power of the minister, he may well have the same amount of influence which could have a negative effect on government management.

A brief analysis of the remarks made by some of these new advisers unfortunately supports the above concern. One of them stated the need "to begin a broad dialogue with politicians and constitutionalists without excluding any sector." This proposal draws our attention because, as is well known, most of the interior minister's activities last year were aimed at fulfilling this very goal. Without passing any judgment as to the success or failure of that much ballyhooed dialogue--for such is not the object of this editorial--what does remain unclear to us is the insistence of going through it again since, whether good or bad, this dialogue belongs to a stage left behind and it would be useless and costly to repeat it.

The statement of other presidential advisers to the effect that the movement of national opinion which the government is sponsoring does not imply the creation of a political party but merely "the beginning of a process of explaining to the country the real problems which mark this historical phase," has not been very fortunate. Such explanations are an essential characteristic of the parties and the guidance, spirit and even the idea would be supplied by the government itself. Further stressing this rather curious theory, one of the advisers has gone as far as saying that it would be wise to strengthen one of the already existing parties--the Popular Federalist Force--"with other sectors of the nation in order to turn it into the national force which we want." In view of these remarks, the claim that the government will not create a party becomes futile because the encouragement from high places of an already existing party which has fully demonstrated its allegiance to the process is tantamount to the creation of a party.

The well-calculated vagueness of these remarks, and the obvious contradiction of some of the stated ideas, instill a harmful confusion into the country's political situation which has been far from crystal-clear, even without these elements. The right thing to do would be to await what the interior minister has to say concerning a subject so closely linked with issues within his jurisdiction in order to clear up the ensuing confusion.

Even if we could admit the suitability of such a large number of presidential advisers as a working hypothesis, their very nature as advisers should preclude them from making public statements which should be addressed exclusively to the person whom they advise. Even if their remarks could be labeled as personal there is no doubt that those who voice them are part of an official team and belong to the framework of the government which they thus compromise in one way or another. The lack of legal rules for this irregular advisory positions makes us wonder whether the group of advisers is a single body or not. If it is, the members should not speak as individuals, and if it is not they should take care to not contradict each other.

Thus this first political sortie of the members of the body of advisers has not been very fortunate, and in the future they should try to be more precise and enlightening.

OIL TO BE PROSPECTED NEAR MALVINAS DESPITE UK

PY152046 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Argentina will continue to prospect for, and to exploit, oil in its jurisdictional waters. The Argentine Foreign Ministry has stated that in keeping with its proposal of 18 December 1980 on its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands and the surrounding area, Argentina will continue to carry out its oil prospecting plan.

The above statement is in response to press reports released in Paris in which Great Britain states--in a U.S. newspaper--that international companies should carefully analyze any undertaking of this type conducted by the Argentine Government since the British Crown does not recognize the Argentine right to prospect for oil in the waters existing between the Malvinas Islands and the Argentine mainland.

PERUVIAN ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ARRIVES

PY192127 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1124 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM)--The commander in chief of the Peruvian Army, Maj Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, arrived in our country at 0810 in response to a special invitation of the Argentine Army. General Hoyos Rubio was met at the metropolitan airport by Maj Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, secretary general of the Argentine Army, and other high-ranking officers.

Following his arrival, General Hoyos went to the Libertador Building, headquarters of the Argentine Army, where he was greeted by the commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

DOCUMENT FOR 1982 COMMUNIST CONGRESS OUTLINED

PY181827 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 8

[Text] Sao Paulo--"The revolution has real possibilities of achieving its objectives through means which may exclude armed struggle, insurrection and civil war." This statement is included in a document which the Brazilian communists will discuss in Sao Paulo during the seventh congress of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], which for the first time in the history of the party will be openly, publicly held.

Although the PCB has not announced any date, it is known that the Central Committee plans to hold the congress on 25 March 1982, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the PCB. Among other things, the communists will discuss the idea that "within the framework of a democratic society, military participation is a positive fact."

Thirty days after being published (in the VOZ DA UNIDADE newspaper, the PCB's mouthpiece), the proposals will be discussed for 4 months, at which time each communist will be able to send to the party his criticism and to propose issues which are not included in the document. The second stage will consist of discussions with the rank and file, with district, municipal and state committees over 5 months. The delegates to the seventh PCB congress will be elected during this stage at the rate of 1 delegate per 100 members.

PCB Secretary General Giocondo Dias believes that the decision to hold public debates will allow society to both learn about the thinking of the Brazilian communists and to pass judgement on their intentions. One of the objectives of the seventh congress (the main objective being that of obtaining the party's legalization) is to enable the PCB to improve its political orientation through the discussion of the country's current problems.

The PCB leaders state that the congress will be highly significant in obtaining legal recognition for the party. According to Dias, the PCB legalization "concerns not only the communists but society, especially the workers, because the PCB represents the interests of the working class, even though it does not have the privilege of representing it exclusively. Yet the communists have always been persecuted for defending those who are exploited.

The following are the main excerpts of the preliminary ideas outlined by the PCB:

The Brazilian Revolution Will Probably Reach Its Objectives Without Having To Resort to Armed Struggle, Insurrection or Civil War

Considering the current situation in Brazil and in the world, the revolution has real possibilities of reaching its objectives through means which may exclude armed struggle, insurrection and civil war.

Making efforts so that this possibility becomes real, since this is the best for the workers, the proletariat takes into account that choosing the means to free the country and to change the Brazilian society does not depend on the workers and on their allies. The working classes are struggling for their deepest interests, namely the conquest of political democracy, the broadest possible, as a condition which will favor, among other essential aspects of their struggle, revolutionary changes through nonviolent means.

Within the Framework of a Democratic Society, Military Participation in the Political Life of a Country Is a Positive Fact

The struggle for democratic freedoms and against dictatorial regimes does not involve the struggle of the communists against the armed forces.

We do not believe the armed forces should remain neutral in the face of political problems. We communists consider that the democratic participation of the military in the country's life is positive and that the armed forces merit a just position not only as the custodians of our national sovereignty but also within the process of the country's socioeconomic, technical, scientific, cultural, independent and democratic development process.

To exercise these functions under the democratic inspiration entails a reformulation of the current national security doctrine.

Compliance With an Electoral Timetable and Direct Elections Are Important Requirements in the Struggle for Democracy

Compliance with an electoral timetable and direct elections at all levels are important requirements in the struggle for achieving democratic liberties.

Elections mark the appropriate time for the political mobilization, organization and unification of the masses and democratic groups and allow the masses to have a clear idea of the country's problems through electoral debates. This is why the regime has always made every effort to reduce elections and to minimize their political impact.

The two conditions that the opposition should meet to achieve victory are: first, to overcome the maneuvers concocted by the dictatorship to influence electoral results and, secondly, opposition parties should unite in major elections.

The forthcoming elections should be a cause for a large mobilization of the masses to take more positions away from the dictatorship, to strengthen the unity of the opposition forces and to launch a broad campaign for a constituent assembly and to disseminate a joint platform of the opposition.

To Overcome the Barriers Erected to the Government's Political Proposal It Will be Necessary To Convoke a National Constituent Assembly

The Figueiredo administration has been facing growing difficulties to implement its political plan within the desired framework. The Brazilian political process is now marked by the increasing number of social and political forces that demand the country's democratization and by the declining number of those who advocate the maintenance of an authoritarian regime. Our people demand the installation of a democratic regime which would be capable of conducting an economic policy designed to meet the needs of the working masses and to safeguard national interests. Taking into account the country's sociopoltical reality, the above can be achieved by calling a freely elected, sovereign national constituent assembly.

The Fulfillment and Expansion of Political Democracy Is Necessary for Both the Present and Future of the Brazilian Revolutionary Process

The following are conditions which will be necessary in a transition toward socialism: the incorporation of the masses of millions of workers into the revolutionary process, a close alliance between the exploited classes and circles and the working class, and the achievement by the latter of a position of hegemony in the leadership of the revolution.

The achievement and steady expansion of political democracy will be necessary not only for the mobilization of the masses at the present stage of the revolution but also for the transit to socialism and for building a new society.

The Politicization of Unions Causes Divisions Among the Union Movement

Politicization has worsened divisions within the union sector. Most of the forces that seek to politicize the union sector insist on taking control of the unions and on using them to the benefit of their political-party interests. Furthermore, there are an increasing number of proposals for a pluralist union system which will worsen the divisions existing within the union movement.

It is necessary to overcome these misunderstandings through an extensive debate that will lead the unions toward a common program and common action. Currently the channel for this is the CONCLAT [presumably the Latin American Workers Central]. It will be an important forum in which the labor movement will be able to debate and approve the draft of a common program that will be proposed to the other opposition forces in the name of the workers as a contribution to the study and formulation of the democratic and political project of the opposition. This becomes even more necessary in view of the fact that business sectors are speaking about a dialogue with the leadership of the unions and at a time when the business sectors are preparing their own alternative, according to the particular interests of their class, which they intend to make the alternative of the opposition.

The PCB Will Be a Large Party, of the Masses, Democratic and National

The PCB will be the result of the creative action of the communists together with the masses, especially the working class, based on the deep reflection of its activities within the national political framework.

This action, which has the objective of achieving socialism, is aimed at strengthening democratic coexistence between the various ideologies; strengthening civilian society; the full functioning of party pluralism; the respect for and implementation of the fundamental rights of man. The communists, on the basis of this action, will continue to struggle for the creation of the working classes' party. Therefore, it will be a democratic party of the masses that will be capable of absorbing every type of class and social level struggling for democratic freedom, for the extinction of dependency on imperialism and for the extinction of dependency on imperialism and for the extinction of the oligarchic monopoly of land, as a path toward achieving socialism in Brazil.

Thus, we support the struggle for a party that will be profoundly nationalist, democratic and internationalist that will support all those that throughout the world are struggling for democracy, social progress and socialism. A party that, in view of the type of its relations with other political organizations within and without our national borders, is autonomous and independent. In sum, a party that adopts Marxism-Leninism as an instrument for the analysis of reality.

The PCB that we need must be built upon a system of organizations, but not around people or those who support the "personality cult" of the tradition of the caudillo that exists in the country. It must be a system of organizations in which they, their leaders and militants, placed on the same level will emphasize the degree of responsibility and not the various rights and duties. It needs, as decisive elements of its organization, a central committee that will make the system cohesive and the rank and file as its basic organizations. The dynamics of its functioning must be based on the subordination of the minority to the majority and of the organizations between themselves according to their functions and responsibilities: criticism and self-criticism will be used as its vehicle, which will allow it to accumulate all the wealth that is derived from the practice of politics. It must be managed on the basis of a collective directorate, on the definition of responsibilities and on the control of the execution of tasks, thus making the exercise of liberalism and despotism more difficult.

We want to legalize a renewed and active party, present and active in the fundamental core of the labor class and in all the spheres of political and social life. A party that is capable of outlining and drafting its positions and submitting them to the masses and allied forces with the quickness and dynamism that the new realities of the country's way of life demands.

A party that is convinced of the fundamental role of the masses in political movements and in the revolution from its central committee down to the rank and file, makes every effort to heavily involve itself in the questions of the main movements of masses in the country, especially the labor, peasant and poor sectors.

A party that will exert itself in the political, theoretical and ideological education of its cadres. A party that will give priority to the creation of worker cadres in order to reverse the historical predominance within the central committee and the important intermediate leadership that comes from the middle class and which has not been able to break the vicious circle that has stopped the PCB from strengthening its workers bases.

A party that acknowledges and proclaims the positive role of its cadres and outstanding personalities, but one that is capable of stopping caudillos and the personalism of the petit bourgeois to flourish within its ranks.

A party that is open to investigation and enquiry, to the dissemination of ideas and debate, but unshakable in its conviction of the objective reality of the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and that Marxism-Leninism is the theoretical and ideologial patrimony of the revolutionary proletariat that must be vigorously defended from the attacks of rightist and "leftist" revisionism.

A party that scrupulously and firmly accepts and applies the principle of democratic centralism, the guiding principle of its organization and functioning. Democratic centralism is the party's stabilizing principle, which stops it from breaking up in to factions and groups that can only lead to particularism and the liquidation of the concept itself of the Communist Party, such as happened to the old social democratic parties.

The current national political time, marked by the rise of the working class and its allies with the participation of the communists, establishes other conditions of militancy and it strengthens the possibilities of the struggle for the PCB's legal status.

It is on the basis of the positive aspects of its political practice that the communists are struggling for the creation of a legal PCB with deeper roots in the working and democratic sectors and within the masses.

Prestes' Position Harms the Struggle of the Communists, but the Collective Leadership Insists on Debate

Largely responsible for these deviations, Comrade Prestes scored the use of self-criticism and in the letter to the communists, which has been answered by the collective leadership during the interviews that it has been granting throughout the country, he denied the PCB's revolutionary nature and its political outlines and he scored the collective leadership and the party, promoting factionalism and liquidation. He continued to disseminate his personal guidelines by publishing his own newspaper and stimulating the creation of another organization while trying to obtain the political support of the communist parties of other countries.

His activities are being rejected by the communists. Regarding this matter, the collective leadership continues to invite him to debate his disagreements, in accordance with communist principles, but all it encounters are refusals with the excuse that he is a minority.

This conduct is a demonstration of the petit bourgeois ideological crisis that is being suffered by the communists and Prestes has named himself the spokesman of this crisis. Being aware of this, the collective leadership, without political concessions, will strongly insist on a debate with Prestes, offering him in the name of the communists every possibility to backtrack and acknowledge his errors.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES FRENCH PRESIDENT-ELECT

FY161905 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] In a telegram addressed to the French president-elect, President Joao Figueiredo has conveyed his congratulations for the victory and his wishes that the governments of Brasilia and Paris may contribute to furthering the traditional significant level of Brazilian-French relations.

GUYANA, VENEZUELA CONTINUE TALKS ON DISPUTE

FL191912 Bridgetown CANA in English 1723 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 19 May (CANA)--The Venezuelan foreign minister, Jose Alberto Zambrano, and his Guyanese counterpart, Rashleigh Jackson, have held talks in Caracas on the territorial dispute between their countries, a Venezuelan diplomatic source said here today. The talks were held after Mr Jackson flew to Venezuela for this week's meeting of the "Group of 77" developing countries on North-South cooperation. "They had very, very friendly and fruitful discussions," the source said.

Mr Zambrano attempted to reassure Mr Jackson that Venezuela's attitude to Guyana was one of friendship and that it was not Caracas' intention to seek a military solution to the problem. "What we want is to start bilateral discussions towards a solution," the source told CANA.

Venezuela claims about 135,000 of Guyana's 250,000 square kilometers, all the territory west of the Essequibo River. Caracas claimed the land was seized from it by Britain, Guyana's former colonial rulers.

An international tribunal in the 1890's upheld Britain's claim to the territory, but Venezuela does not respect its findings. An agreement between Guyana and Venezuela--the Port-of-Spain accord--in which they decided to shelve the issue for 12 years expires in the middle of next year, and Venezuela has said that it has no intention of extending it. There has been tough talking from both sides this year and recently Guyana's president, Forbes Burnham, told Guyana to be ready to defend their country.

The Venezuelan ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), Hilarion Cardozo, has been touring the English-speaking Caribbean, explaining the Venezuelan position on the issue. Dr Cardozo was due in Kingston more than a week ago but postponed the Jamaica leg of the tour until next week after his private aircraft developed trouble in Grenada. In Jamaica he is expected to meet Foreign Affairs Minister Hugh Shearer and Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

The source said that Dr Cardozo was in no way attempting to link support for Venezuela in the dispute to the level of Caracas aid to the region. "There is no arm-twisting, no conditions for our international cooperation," the source added.

Venezuela was said to be heartened by Jamaica's public response to the issue, which it said was impartial. "Jamaica's junior Foreign Minister Neville Galimore had said in Georgetown that Jamaica was willing to play a role in bringing both sides together to seek a peaceful solution to the problem.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS COUNTRY

AU191018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 19 May (AGERPRES)--While in Venezuela, where he leads the Romanian delegation at the ministerial conference on economic cooperation among developing countries, convened by the Group of 77, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, met members of the Venezuelan cabinet and representatives of state and private firms. Emphasis was placed on the existing possibilities of expanding the bilateral cooperation and measures were set for the investigation of the possibilities of achieving jointly economic objectives in agriculture, agro-industrial field, machine-building, oil-field equipment, cadre training, etc.

DEPUTY ON CLAIM TO ALTA CALIFORNIA ISLANDS

FL152340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2321 GMT 15 May 81

[By Ubaldo Diaz]

[Text] Mexico City, 15 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexico cannot lose any of its islands, especially the eight located in Alta California, Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) Deputy Miguel Angel Camposeco asserted today. He charged that these islands are occupied by U.S. citizens involved in agriculture or tourism, but many Mexicans live in the islands. Camposeco, a federal deputy and member of the Mexican Association of Geography and Statistics, said this organization has been making this claim since the past century.

The islands are San Clemente, San Nicolas, San Miguel, Santa Ines, Santa Barbara and Santa Rosa, which are occupied by U.S. Army strategic military reservations and security installations. The other two islands, Anacapa and San Juan, are almost deserted but living on them are Mexicans who refused to be recognized as U.S. citizens and demand their rights.

He said at this time there is no claim against the U.S. Government, but neither is there a renunciation of the rights of the Mexican people to their territory.

Camposeco indicated that the proper thing to do is to make a historic clarification and undertake high-level negotiations to determine the juridical status of the islands. This would be a good subject for the Mexican president to include in the agenda of the meeting he will hold with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, (?he added).

He said it is urgent that the juridical status of the islands be established starting with the drafting of a geographic and descriptive catalogue of their territorial resources.

EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL151119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The most important Mexican-Cuban cooperation program in the spheres of education and culture was signed in Mexico City by the ministers of education of the two countries. The agreement was adopted after 2 days of work sessions of the fifth Cuban-Mexican joint committee meeting for cooperation in the spheres of education and culture. The participating delegations were headed by Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister of education, and Fernando Solana, Mexican secretary of public education.

The 1-year program provides for the exchange of experiences and aid between various educational and cultural institutions of the two nations. It was agreed that the sixth meeting of the joint committee for Cuban-Mexican educational and cultural exchange and cooperation will be held in Havana at the end of 1982.

FOREIGN RELATIONS SECRETARY LEAVES FOR USSR

PA190327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 18 May (AFP)--Jorge Castaneda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations, left today for the USSR for an official visit from 19 to 20 May.

It was reported that the Mexican secretary will be met in Moscow by his colleague Andrey Gromyko with whom he will discuss international affairs.

TORRIJOS REPORTEDLY INTERESTED IN PRESIDENCY

PA191356 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 May 81 p 6

[Letter from "Isaias" in "The Guest Writer" column, dated 17 May 1981--capitalized passages denote capitalized as published]

[Text] Mrs Tula Garcia, Santiago, Veraguas. Dear Aunt Tula:

Do not be alarmed, but have no doubts about what I am about to tell you. I know that many people will say it is untrue. However, I tell you, Aunt, that what I am going to tell you in this letter is not a lie, or gossip, or a trick. There will be people who will like what I will tell you, but there will also be others who will not find it pleasant. The thing is, Aunt Tula, that without informing anyone unexpectedly and, as Romulo says, because he damn well pleased, GENERAL TORRIJOS fired the guns of his political campaign this past weekend. You know that he arrived in Santiago on the evening of Thursday, 14 May. There he slept for 8 hours during a heavy rainstorm more typical of October than of May. Early in the morning he left for SOUTHERN SONA, without wearing his uniform and without an escort. He traveled by car, not helicopter. He observed the state of the SANTIAGO-SONA highway and commented that it is in poor condition, but not enough for the people of Sona to take up arms against [Public Works Minister] FITO DUQUE, although it was good that they made an urban minister come to the interior.

Well, old lady, the general took the Guarumal highway and continued SOUTH until he reached Rio Grande. He thus passed through Guarumalito, Trincheras, Carrizal, El Tigre de San Lorenzo and El Tigre de los Amarillos. Along the way he stopped and talked with the peasants, as he used to do before his retirement. In one backyard he stopped and knocked down a ripe mango with one swipe of a stick and ate it, peel and all, right down to the pit. He spoke of the SOUTHERN VERAGUAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT and I understand that REAGAN is going to lend the $20 million. Look, Aunt Tula, if you do not believe what I am telling you, you can ask the people who were in the delegation. These included the aide-de-camp, one Selmo or Anselmo or Telmo, who is a Puerto Rican gringo; Damaris Chea; Mateo Castillero; Fede Pardo; Pipo Virzi; Chachi Fabrega; Ernesto Abadia; the girl Fidencia and Melo Herrera.

However, the most important aspect of all that I am telling you, Aunt, is that on Friday, 15 May, the day of the execution of Victoriano [Victoriano Lorenzo, a Panamanian patriot], the general indicated that he does aspire to be nominated as a candidate to the PRESIDENCY for the 1984 elections. It seems that he wants to know whether the people want him for president or whether they prefer another. Then a peasant asked which party would nominate him and the general said that he does not know whether it will be the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) or whether his candidacy would be supported by all parties registered and to be registered, including the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and the so-called USURPER Panamenists and the original Panamenists. He also said this was a formality for him to review his cadres and know whether they were ready to accompany him in the upcoming campaign.

From here, Aunt, the general left for Sona, still by car. Remember, it was San Isidro Day, so the people were celebrating somewhat of a feast day. He visited the home of the HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE RAFAEL ABREGO and talked with him alone for 45 minutes. I could not tell you if they talked about the Presidency of the Assembly, because as you know, Abrego is having a battle with De Leon Arias, who wants to institute reelection. One thing in being a candidate for president of the republic. While there, he was invited to participate in the double christening of Ana Aura Hermelinda and Alexis Antonio, children of Luis A. Arauz and Sara Vasquez. At this christening, the subject of the political campaign just launched by the OLD MAN was also mentioned, and I believe not a single resident of Sona failed to express support for the candidate.

At this point, Fede Pardo approached the general and whispered in his ear that he should not be too trusting because in Sona there are quite a few SLICK ONES who are better at fence-straddling than at dancing boleros, and that he should remember what happened in December 1969 [when there was an attempt to unseat Torrijos]. The general then smiled, lit a COHIBA brand cigar and said farewell.

So far, Aunt Tula, I have related what I saw and heard with my own eyes and ears. I swear that everything I said is true. You can consider this a historical document. You are the first person I have told of this delicate matter. If you wish, you can pass it on because there would be nothing wrong with that. This candidacy signals the doom of some others, both of the government and of the opposition. I do wish to say that nothing was said or learned about the Vice Presidency.

I will close at this point because I want this to reach you as soon as possible before Goyito Gil gets there with stories and fabrications.

Greetings, Isaias

P.S.: Gerardo Gonzalez [PRD secretary general] is bursting with joy over this candidacy and said so at the new cockpit in Santiago. He announced that notice had been issued for the second PRD congress, at which two new ASSISTANT SECREATRIES GENERAL would be elected and the general's candidacy would be formally submitted for consideration, all before it can be done by Renato [Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Popular Broad Front] or the Liberals.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA GOVERNMENT

PA192331 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 May 81 p A-13

[Text of technical and scientific cooperation agreement signed between the Republic of Panama and Equatorial Guinea]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Panama and the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, which will be subsequently referred to as the contracting parties,

Wishing to promote and encourage technical and scientific development between the two countries,

Convinced of the mutual benefit that technical and scientific cooperation offers for the economic and social development of the two countries, have agreed to the following:

Article I

The contracting parties agree to develop and implement programs of technical and scientific cooperation in line with the goals of their economic and social development.

Article II

The technical and scientific cooperation mentioned in the previous article can assume the following methods among others:
A) The exchange of experts and scientists.
B) The granting of scholarships for the specialization and improvement of professionals and technicians.
C) The use of equipment and installations.
D) The exchange of information, documents and experience.
E) The transfer of knowledge and technical assistance.
F) The study, preparation and implementation of technical projects.
G) The organization of exhibits, seminars and conferences.

Article III

For the implementation of this agreement, the contracting parties will agree on specific programs in which they will define the areas, goals, actions and conditions of an administrative and financial nature.

Article IV

The contracting parties agree to give the experts and technicians sent to their territory as a result of the implementation of this agreement the necessary facilities for the good development of the programs of projects previously agreed to by the two parties.

Article V

Each of the contracting parties will facilitate the entry and exit of equipment and material from the other contracting party for implementation of this agreement according of the laws in effect in each of the countries.

Article VI

The present agreement will go into effect on the date in which the two contracting parties tell each other that they have complied with the requirements of their internal laws.

Article VII

This agreement will be in effect for 5 years and will be automatically renewed for 1-year periods but can be ended in writing by any of the two contracting parties 6 months before the expiration of the respective period.

The ending or expiration of this agreement will not affect the programs or projects being implemented unless the two contracting parties decide the contrary.

Issued in Panama City, Republic of Panama, 13 May 1981, in two originals in Spanish, both of idential copies and equally valid.
For the Republic of Panama: Jorge E. Illueca, foreign minister.
For the Republic of Equatorial Guinea: Florencio Maye Ela Mangui, first vice president of the Supreme Military Council and minister of state for external affairs.

GUATEMALAN MINISTER, TRADE MISSION ARRIVE

PA192035 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] A Guatemalan trade mission headed by Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano Fernandez arrived a few moments ago in our country. The purpose of the visit is to discuss trade between Guatemala and Panama.

It has been reported that this evening will be the opening of a Guatemalan industrial exposition. The exposition will take place at 1900 in the Washington Room of the Panama Hilton Hotel.

The Guatemalan minister is accompanied by Economy Vice Minister Gilberto Corso; Rolando Porta Espana, manager of Guatemala Exports; and Hebert Fisher Saravia, president of the Command of Industries.

While in Panama, the Guatemalan mission will meet with Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo Melo, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Panama and other industry sectors representatives.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA'S PASTORA PAYS BRIEF OFFICIAL VISIT

Border Problems, Citizenship

PA191350 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora today said that he is very happy to be back in Costa Rica, which he once considered with pride and satisfaction his country.

I am here to see if we can find the mechanisms and standards for stable relations between the people and Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Pastora pointed out. Special attention will be given to the border problems, he said. Public Security Minister Carmona Benavides will be invited to visit us, Pastora said. He also said that he was here to attend to personal business.

In the meantime, Minister Carmona Benavides believes that Pastora's visit will be a good time to study and discuss the problems that usually occur along the borders of the two countries. We will try to find a way to prevent the recurrence of problems. We are going to hold cordial and friendly talks as representatives of friendly countries should, Carmona Benavides indicated.

Commander Pastora said, among other things, that it makes no sense for two friendly countries to have border problems. The only possible explanation for it is the immaturity and inexperience of our companeros, Pastora said. Pastora apologetically explained that the truth is that we have been giving more attention to our northern border, and this is because we have more problems there. But here we are, Pastora added, as brothers, from government to government, from people to people, to discuss all these problems which should not exist.

I feel strongly about being a Costa Rican citizen, Pastora said. He added that he loves Costa Rica just as much as he loves Nicaragua. I have two sons who are Costa Ricans, he said. I know, he asserted, that the people of Costa Rica like the people of Nicaragua. It was a big blow to learn that I had lost my Costa Rican nationality, and this is one of the things that I wish to talk about tomorrow, Pastora said. My lawyers are studying the situation because personally, I feel that an injustice was done to me, Pastora said. I am prepared to give my blood for Costa Rica if necessary, Pastora indicated.

On the other hand, Commander Cero, as Pastora was known during the Nicaraguan revolution, did not answer many of the questions put to him by saying that he would answer them at 1000 tomorrow at the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose.

Aid Received During War

PA191943 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Government officials were paid off so weapons would transported to Sandinists, Commander Eden Pastora has reported during a news conference. He said that the Llano Grande runway administrator was paid off. He added that other officials were paid off too although he could not remember their names.

[Begin recording] [Pastora] We bought weapons from the Cosa Nostra in the United States and Europe. Carlos Andres [Perez] gave us some weapons. General Torrijos also gave us weapons. Costa Rica gave us weapons.

I can remember perfectly well... [Pastora changes thought] Let's not talk about the arsenal given to us by Don Pepe [Figueres]. We took over the palace [in Managua] with weapons donated by Don Pepe; 25, I mean, 20 Garand rifles taken into the palace came from La Lucha. [not further identified]

The rockets hurled at Somoza's bunker came from La Lucha; they were given to us by Don Pepe, and the grenade that I threw inside the palace killing four guardsmen came from La Lucha. Muneco Araya and Piyique Guerra also gave me submachineguns, just to mention a couple of people because everyone who had weapons here gave them to me to liberate the fraternal people of Nicaragua.

Everything was done out of a love for the Nicaraguan people and their freedom but someone has stated that they were on the Sandinist National Liberation Front's monthly payroll and that they were mercenaries. The Llano Grande runway administrator, (Champion), was on the payroll. We paid him every month since 1978 so that he would allow us to use the airspace in Guanacaste. Before the Costa Rican Government began to help us, we used to land at private runways such as Cascajal. These runways were hidden from Oduber in La Flor. We used to land in rice fields. We brought weapons from Panama in little executive planes unbeknownst to the Costa Rican Government but we needed the area air comptroller to let us use the airspace and so we had (?Champion) on our monthly payroll.

[Question] How much?
[Answer] I don't remember how much anymore. All I can remember is that he was [words indistinct] on 19 July. The money that we gave him was given to us by the solidarity committees throughout the world to purchase weapons and food for the companeros who were fighting and (?ammunition) for the companeros who were dying. [sentence as heard] The money destined to buy food and drugs had to be given to (Champion). One learns a great deal during a war.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I don't know much about that case but as part of the relationship with the Costa Rican Government--its assistance in food and drugs--when some companeros went too far--as in Liberia where some companeros killed a lady and then went directly to the southern front--we arrested them and turned them over to Costa Rican officials. I don't know anything about this Chilean's case. However, if he committed a crime here in Costa Rica, we'll handle that through the police, and rest assured that Nicaraguan police will do their duty. [end recording]

Managua Report

PA192336 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 81

[Lester Mendieta telephone report from San Jose, Costa Rica--live or recorded]

[Text] Important agreements were reached during the visit of Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, vice minister of defense, to Costa Rica with high-ranking officials of the administration.

Commander Pastora arrived at Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose yesterday and immediately began an intensive schedule.

Among the most important agreements made with Costa Rican Minister of Public Security Arnulfo Carmona is one that establishes that the geodetic departments of both countries will set up teams to clean up the border and clearly and definitely mark the border zones so as to avoid problems that have arisen recently.

Commander Pastora agreed that the vice minister of security and border troops of Nicaragua, that is, of our country, are going to patrol the border areas.

Speaking at a news conference that ended a short while ago, Commander Pastora said the incidents that occurred recently were caused by the fact that some people kept weapons following the liberation war and are now trying to discredit our Sandinist People's Army by becoming involved in actions which some Costa Ricans have interpreted incorrectly.

As we said earlier, Commander Pastora has had an extensive schedule which yesterday included a meeting with Arnulfo Carmona, this country's minister of public security. Later he met with Jose Figueres, former Costa Rican president and a prominent political figure.

He also met with the Costa Rican minister of justice, who we believe is Elizabeth Odio and with whom, we understand, he discussed his plans to regain his Costa Rican nationality, which was canceled recently.

This morning Commander Pastora met with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. A short while ago, Pastora held a news conference in which Julio Lopez of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] International Relations Department; the Nicaraguan ambassador in this country; Capt Roberto Sanchez, officer in charge of the Defense Ministry information and public foreign relations; and Capt Alvaro Hernandez, aide to Brigade Commander Pastora, also participated.

In reply to questions by Costa Rican newsmen, Commander Pastora said the Salvadoran conflict is political, that is, that the solution rests in a dialogue.

To another of the many questions put to him by the Costa Rican newsmen, he said that despite all the problems imperialism is posing in connection with wheat supplies, our country is getting ahead thanks to the solidarity and support of the people of the world, who are sending shipments of this vital grain to our country.

He also referred to our revolution's defense program, training programs for our country and to elections, which stirred quite a bit of interest on the part of the Costa Rican newsmen. Commander Pastora reiterated that, according to the statements of the FSLN national leadership, there will be elections in our country in 1985.

The visit of Brigade Commander Eden Pastora has stirred quite a bit of interest and much expectation in political, press and social circles of Costa Rica. It ended a short while ago.

PATROL DISCOVERS ARMS CACHE ON NICARAGUA BORDER

PA192344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1954 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 18 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican authorities are investigating the origin and the ownership of a batch of arms and ammunition found near the Nicaraguan border.

A rural assistance guard patrol made the discovery in a place that was called "Tierra de Nadie" [no man's land] during the Nicaraguan civil war.

Most of the officers who learned of this case believe this is an arms cache of the Sandinist guerrillas which was forgotten or abandoned after the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution.

FREE COSTA RICA LEADER CRITICIZES CARAZO POLICIES

PA190321 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City--Bernal Urbina Pinto, chairman of the Free Costa Rica Movement, says in an interview published today in the Guatemalan PRENSA LIBRE that Costa Rica is the port of entry for Marxist subversion in Central America.

On his way to the United States, Urbina Pinto also mentioned President Rodrigo Carazo, and said he has disappointed the Costa Rican people with his political maneuvers.

According to Urbina Pinto, the Free Costa Rica Movement has often denounced Carazo's sordid maneuvers and accused him of openly making Costa Rica the port of entry for Marxist subversion in Central America.

Urbina Pinto also criticized Carazo's efforts for a meeting of Central American presidents in an effort to appease them for what he had done in the past.

According to Urbina Pinto, Costa Rica was the aggressor when it intervened in Nicaragua by helping the Sandinist guerrillas, but now that Costa Rica is threatened by subversion he is begging for help to stop the guerrillas.

EL SALVADOR

MORALES EHRLICH, OFFICIAL EXPLAIN ECONOMIC PLAN

PA190318 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1831 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, spoke at a large meeting held on Saturday in the building of the 2d Infantry Brigade headquartered in Santa Ana. Morales Ehrlich said that similar meetings will be held in all departments of the country to exchange ideas, suggestions and opinions to be used to change existing structures in the country.

He gave ample details of the national agricultural program, in the context of which the agrarian reform is one of the most valuable instruments together with the entity named the National Fund To Finance Agricultural Land [FINATA] and Decree 207 which favors individual peasants.

The People Must Determine Their Own Destiny

Morales Ehrlich said that the revolutionary government is heading toward the establishment of a democratic system as the most appropriate for El Salvador, within the framework of true social justice far removed from the state socialism being promoted by the communists. It is no longer possible, he added, to continue under those semifeudalistic individualistic liberal regimes which prevailed for many years and held back the true progress of Salvadoran society. We want real power, he said, to reside with the people so that they will have the opportunity to benefit from their work and to find their destiny through the free play of the democratic process.

Nevertheless, these principles run the risk of becoming simple statements concerning the economic, political, social and cultural power which the citizens require to exercise their rights and fulfill the duties imposed on them by the fatherland.

Democracy and Social Justice

One cannot speak of democracy if the people do not have the opportunity to raise their standards of living and to enjoy the benefits of a civilized life. In this case, democracy would be a mere formality. The present government is inspired by democratic principles which include an active social justice and decentralized redistribution of wealth and the enjoyment of goods and services produced by society for all Salvadoran people without any exception.

Achieving the goals of democracy and social justice are the objectives of the revolutionary government. Both, however, require a change in structures to take power away from a small group which has dominated the large mass of people. He added that we are increasing production in every field of our activities so that all its benefits can be enjoyed by the majority of the Salvadoran people. In changing an outdated society we will also change the unjust system which existed in the country before the proclamation of the armed forces on 15 October 1979.

Individual Ownership Will Be Maintained

We want to establish a system with community, cooperative or individual ownership according to the outlines for cooperatives included in the agrarian reform process and the corresponding laws.

This cooperative movement can also be extended to other areas of production since some sectors have asked the government to help in reactivating industrial activities in which the worker can participate in the economic profits. Private ownership will be maintained but latifundia and large haciendas or farms will no longer be permitted. More than 200,000 peasants will own their own land, in addition to those included under the cooperative ownership of the agrarian reform. Individual ownership will be maintained in commerce, industry and other areas of national production and that system will not be changed in any way.

Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich also referred to the state properties and how their natural resources, especially the fauna and flora will be used. In summary, he listed the obligations of the state and the present revolutionary government to achieve the programs and projects drafted to promote collective property within a framework of a functional and not just a nominal democracy.

Afterwards Col Jose Galileo Torres, under secretary of agriculture and livestock, outlined in general terms the 3-year plan which will be implemented between 1981 and 1983. He reviewed the development of the national economy from 1978 to date and the steps taken to revitalize it in every area, especially in agriculture, livestock and other aspects of El Salvador's agricultural tasks. He explained the general outlines of the national emergency plan which is being implemented to promote the recovery of the economy damaged by different political events, especially the destruction of harvests and agricultural, commercial and industrial establishments. He cited the goals in the production of coffee, cotton and sugarcane, which are our principal sources of work and wealth, apart from the cereals which are our people's source of nutrition. These goals are part of the agrarian reform and the following results have been achieved: In coffee the yield was 3.6 million quintals and the reformed sector actively participated in this production. The cotton forecast was 93-percent fulfilled with a production of 2.5 million quintals. The reformed sector contributed 39 percent of the harvest. Sugarcane production was highly satisfactory, in spite of the destructive action of subversion. He concluded his presentation with additional information on production on which the social and political crisis has had the most deplorable effects.

The meeting was also attended by Department Governor (Fanfina) de Martinez; the bishop of Santa Ana, Msgr Marco Rene Revelo; Brigade Commander Col Adolfo O. Blandon and civilian and military authorities from Santa Ana. Many of the numerous guests were local commanders of Santa Ana Department, municipal mayors, representatives of the national water and sewer department and the national administration of telecommunications, journalists and distinguished personalities from Santa Ana.

STATION SAYS GUERRILLAS LACK POPULAR SUPPORT

PA190411 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1848 GMT 18 May 81

[Editorial: "The Guerrillas Have Reached a Dead End"]

[Text] By all indications from within the Salvadoran subversive groups, where nervousness and despair are evident, the leaders are running hither and yon, proposing and counterproposing, seeking mediation. But mediation has been rejected by the revolutionary government junta, which does not consider it in the best interests of the Salvadoran people. No mediation is possible at this time because it does not represent the feelings of the people, who have emphatically rejected the purposes of the groups being directed by the Soviet bloc countries.

No person or organization can act as mediator because the subversive groups only seek to gain time to again attempt armed actions.

These actions have been, are being and will be defeated by our armed forces, who have the complete backing of the Salvadoran people and who continue to demonstrate that they have the professional and technical training as well as the conviction to serve the cause of the people, the heroic people of El Salvador, who love peace, work and freedom.

The Salvadoran people will never accept the system Cuba and the other enslaved countries are trying to impose on us to serve their masters in the Kremlin. Under these circumstances the subversive groups have reached a dead end. Their leaders are trying to save what cannot be saved because they are completely lost.

MINISTRY REJECTS HUMAN RIGHTS CHARGES ON PRISONS

PA152317 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1836 GMT 15 May 81

[Press communique issued by the Salvadoran Justice Ministry--date not given]

[Text] Justice Minister Mario Antonio Solano has completely rejected the absurd opinions of individuals who say they are members of international organizations such as Amnesty International and human rights committees. He said that in a well-planned and biased campaign, such groups issue negative comments about the situation of prisoners prosecuted for crimes against the state and public peace.

Using various social communications media, individuals and national or foreign groups have made comments or claims about alleged violations of the human rights of prisoners. All of this is part of the same plan to distort reality which is part of the strategy of a supposedly revolutionary struggle.

The justice minister said that in order to give protection and security to prisoners, the Santa Tecla and (Mariona) prisons and the women's jail have been reconditioned. He said that strict control and care is being practiced with regard to the health, lodging, food, visits, communication and so forth of those who have a right to these things, and instructions have been issued with regard to the physical and moral integrity of these prisoners. This conduct can be confirmed by unbiased citizens who can visit these individuals. The visits can be made in accordance with the regulations on Thursdays and Sundays. Of course, the rules for such cases must be respected.

The minister said that political fanaticism and mental perversion has been reached in countries such as Denmark where mimeographed letters with obviously the same contents have been irresponsibly signed by real or fictitious people. The letters recount stories about inhumane treatment of prisoners by the prison authorities. Without even having previous knowledge of our prison system, these letters mislead Europeans into making rash charges such as saying that some of the prisoners in the Santa Tecla prison have been mistreated with chemical acids and drugs in flagrant violation of the norms on the treatment of prisoners.

We invite domestic and foreign newsmen to obtain authorization to visit the prison centers and to speak with the inmates regarding their treatment, independent of their legal situation which is obviously a matter that does not correspond to this ministry but to the judiciary.

Regarding a publication of the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee whose legitimacy and representativity has been placed in doubt in view of its charges about the mistreatment in the women's penal center, the minister said that this center is an example of organization, discipline and cleanliness and that the physical conditions of the building are completely acceptable for the residence of human groups. Any person who complies with the regulations can visit the center and confirm those conditions.

The Justice Ministry submits itself to the calm judgment of any sensible person who wants to prove this for himself. It firmly rejects the actions of individuals or institutions which, working for causes that are worthy of better representatives, seek to deteriorate the image of an effort that with effort and sacrifice is carried out to benefit people who are being legally detained in those prison centers.

NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT PROTESTS ARRESTS

PA200401 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 May 81 p 9

[Advertisement of the National Revolutionary Movement: "The National Revolutionary Movement Denounces the Arrest of Political Leaders"]

[Text] On the morning of May 12, the Marco Antonio Vasquez Institute of Social Studies (INSTES), a branch of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) in the Plaza Real Condominium in San Salvador, was raided.

Joint army and security forces arrested Lorena Patricia Romero Menjivar, secretary of the institute, and Eleuterio de Jesus Carcamo, a member of the MNR's National Executive Committee. In addition to arresting Carcamo, the army seized a mimeograph, a Xerox machine, typewriters and office equipment belonging to the MNR.

Ana Margarita Gasteaz ro Escolan was arrested together with Rafael Americo Barrera on that same day at 0730 during a military operation. Gasteazoro is secretary of the women's mobilization branch of the MNR's Executive Committee. She has abided and abides by the laws both in her behavior and actions.

Gasteazoro, an English teacher, was arrested on her way to work and is being held at the National Guard garrison in this city.

Four trade unionists who belong to our organization were at the INSTES offices at the time of the arrests. The following day Miss Romero Menjivar and the four companero workers were released by the National Guard, but not Carcamo, who is still being held arbitrarily by the security corps.

The MNR strongly protests these actions and states that they show the Christian Democratic government and the armed forces are increasingly straying from the political solution they have announced, placing the democratic organizations legally described in the Central Elections Council in a position of complete distrust for the electoral process they call "the path toward peace."

The MNR agrees with the Federation of Bar Associations of El Salvador's refusal to cooperate in drafting the bill on elections as long as a climate of respect for citizens rights and minimal conditions to find an overall solution fail to exist in the country.

The repression of political parties is irrefutable evidence that there is no desire to reach a settlement but a trend toward strengthening partisan positions and keeping small military groups in power.

The MNR demands the release of Miss Gasteazoro Escolan and Carcamo because they have committed no crime. At the same time, the MNR stresses that the arrest of its leaders and the seizure of its properties will be reported to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, the United Nations, the Socialist International, the World Union of Christian Democratic Parties, the World Union of Churches, the U.S. Senate committees and subcommittees and other international organizations which are concerned over the violations of human rights in El Salvador.

May 15, 1981. National Executive Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement. (Signed) Edgar Federico Granados.

ARMY IMPOUNDS MAIL TO BID TO IDENTIFY EXTREMISTS

PA190445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 18 May (ACAN-EFE)--A military source said today that the Salvadoran Armed Forces have been impounding mail as a means of identifying the connections that exist between extremists and other persons.

The source added that letters and other handwritten notes addressed to well-known persons have been confiscated, leading to a discovery of the manner in which various extremist organizations in the country operate.

"Investigations have been multiplied in an attempt to prevent attacks and actions designed to cause material and psychological damage to Salvadoran citizens," the military source explained.

A state of siege has been in effect in El Salvador for over 1 year. Therefore, the citizens have lost their constitutional rights, including the inviolability of mail.

15 VIOLENT DEATHS REPORTED BY JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES

PA190449 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1952 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 18 May (ACAN-EFE)--Judicial authorities reported today that a total of 15 bodies, the victims of acts of violence in different parts of El Salvador, were examined in the past few hours.

According to reports, five persons were killed by guerrillas in towns north of the capital for belonging to the Salvadoran Army's civil defense unit.

In Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador, a couple was found dead of several bullet wounds.

In Santa Cruz Michiapa, in Cuscatlan Department, three youths with their throats cut were found on the highway leading to the town.

In San Miguel, 38 km east of San Salvador, three bullet-riddled bodies were found as a result of a confrontation between guerrillas and army troops.

In a town near Santa Ana, the judge examined the bodies of two women. According to neighbors, they were taken from their homes and later their bodies were found with bullet wounds in the head.

GUERRILLAS CONTINUE ACTIONS IN CHALATENANGO

Guerrilla Attack Repelled

PA191226 San Salvador LE PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 May 81 p 22

[Text] A large group of extremists entered Chalatenango yesterday and clashed with government roops. However, they were forced to flee carrying their dead and wounded, local authorities reported.

Last night, reporting on the situation, the authorities said that everything was peaceful and that if the terrorists want to return, they are free to do so, as often as they like. We are going to uphold the law and teach them to leave violence aside and understand the harm they are doing to their own families.

Garrison Harassed

PA190427 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 May 81 p 44

[Text] Terrorist snipers fired on troops in Chalatenango yesterday at 1100, reports reaching here last night said.

The reports said the shooting lasted almost an hour, but they did not specify the number of casualties on either side.

They said the attack occurred exactly 12 hours after an unidentified group of subversives launched a 2-hour attack on combined army and National Guard troops on the military garrison in that city, located some 72 km north of San Salvador.

They said some 20 or 30 snipers concealed in the hills around Chalatenango fired on the troops for almost 1 hour. However, when the troops fired back and as patrols were being sent out, the guerrillas fled into the countryside.

GUATEMALA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NEW YORK TALKS ON BELIZE

PA200149 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] A delegation from the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry left today for New York to participate in another round of talks on Belize to begin Wednesday. The Guatemalan and British delegations will discuss the formulas for an agreement based on the understanding signed by both countries on 11 March in London.

The Guatemalan delegation is headed by Roberto Herrera Ibarguen, Foreign Ministry counsellor. The other members of the delegation are Col Francisco Castellanos Gongora, Guillermo Saenz de Tejada and Juan Carlos Delpree.

The British delegation is led by Alan Bains, Foreign Office director for Mexico and the Caribbean. The other members are Arthur Watts, legal department director and (?Gen Wingsly Hort), British consul in Guatemala.

The representatives of Belize will be Lindberg Roger, (?Courtney Cunningham), Assad Shoman and three members of the opposition parties.

ECONOMY MINISTER LEAVES FOR CARIBBEAN TRADE TOUR

PA200408 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano Fernandez is leaving today on a tour that will take him to Panama, Curacao, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and the Bahamas.

Minister Solorzano is heading a commercial delegation formed by 17 Guatemalan businessmen who will try to get new markets for Guatemalan products.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Cuban Guerrilla Captured

PA200433 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 May 81 p 2

[Text] The Treasury Police of Flores, Peten, yesterday combed the mountains around the villages of Uaxantun and Dos Lagunas in search of guerrilla camps, but results were negative, Treasury Police Capt Gregorio Ronquillo Ruiz reported.

It is believed that the Guatemalan guerrillas are led by Cubans and Nicaraguans who have entered our country illegally through Belize.

A guerrilla commander was recently killed during an armed clash between guerrillas and the army in the village of Dos Aguados, in Flores, Peten. The army found canned goods from Cuba and Nicaragua in the guerrilla camps.

A Cuban guerrilla was recently captured painting subversive slogans in a municipality of Huehuetenango. There is the possibility that the guerrillas are receiving training and reinforcements from these two countries.

Captain Ronquillo pointed out that several zones in Peten have been hit by a wave of violence and that there were guerrilla camps near Uaxantun and Dos Lagunas. This was why the army combed the zone to try to locate these camps, but nothing turned up, Captain Ronquillo concluded.

Four Soldiers Killed

PA191440 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] It was officially reported that four members of the army were killed in an ambush that occurred in the Los Pirineos section of the road from Quezaltenango to Retalhuleu. The dead include 2d Lt Rudy Manuel Alvarado Gil, an infantry officer, and three soldiers. The incident occurred when a claymore mine went off as their military vehicle rode by.

The army blamed leftist guerrillas for this action. The guerrillas were unsuccessfully sought in the region.

Mountains Searched

PA191502 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 May (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Army forces were sent to Quezaltenango Department, in the western part of the country, today in pursuit of a guerrilla group that ambushed a military vehicle on Sunday killing one 2d lieutenant and three soldiers. The ambush was carried out in the Los Pirineos section of the route between the Quezaltenango and Retalhuleu Departments.

Large army contingents were combing the mountains near the scene of the attack today in pursuit of the guerrilla group that carried out the ambush.

Three armed clashes occurred in the Quezaltenango area during the weekend. Four leftist guerrilla groups operate in Guatemala's western region.

The Guatemalan Army reported today that it is in control of the country, adding that the guerrillas come down from the mountains, attack military vehicles by surprise and return to the mountainous area.

Troops, Pipeline Attacked

PA181945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Members of the Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization recently staged three ambushes against troops of Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime in various parts of that Central American country.

According to the reports of Central American stations, 83 army troops died in the operations.

In addition, for the third time guerrilla commandos blew up a section of the Rubelsanto oil pipeline in Alta Verapaz Department. The explosion again paralyzed the pumping of crude. The amount of the losses is not known yet.

HONDURAS

COMMENTATOR TERMS U.S. POLICY IN AREA 'ERRONEOUS'

PA192012 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 May 81

[Rodrigo Wong Arevalo commentary: "More Arms, More Malnutrition"]

[Excerpts] The arrival of a new U.S. envoy--we say new, because Mr Walters represents a different way of thinking and acting in the U.S. Government--has revealed to us in a better way the role that the Republican government of Ronald Reagan wants to take in these Central American countries.

The U.S. envoy let us know blatantly that the objective of his visit was to inform Honduras of U.S. military assistance totaling $20 million. With this sum, according to Mr Walters, Honduras will bolster its strength to balance the situation in Central America, and by so doing, we understand that Honduras will guarantee peace on the isthmus. With the U.S. envoy's statement, we are confirming that once again the U.S. Government continues its erroneous policy concerning the solution of the area's unrest.

Our attention was drawn by the U.S. envoy's statement, and this is precisely what prompted us to write this commentary. He said he admired the peace and tranquillity that prevails in the country and immediately thereafter, he blatantly announces $20 million in assistance to guarantee the continuance of that peace and tranquillity which we Hondurans enjoy.

Doubtlessly, we repeat, the North Americans have completely mistaken their policy of cooperation toward these countries. They think that here in Honduras, where the situation thus far is different from that of El Salvador and Guatemala, the emergence of irreversible conflicts can only be averted with rifles and machineguns. The U.S. leaders do not want to understand that arms are not the best solution for the state of dire poverty which afflicts thousands of impoverished persons, besieged by implacable malnutrition which affects the best years of their lives.

The policy of the U.S. empire continues to be wrong in thinking that the subsistence of the current structures can be maintained only on the basis of more arms. The truth is that with arms they are adding more powder to the keg to make it explode sooner. It is clear that Washington is devoid of conscience. It is clear that Washington does not realize that if Honduras is still an oasis of peace, the misery, hunger, poverty that is common among our rural inhabitants, the implacable diseases that plague thousands of children, the lack of resources, lands, machinery, and assistance for peasants to cultivate and to get the necessary produce from the land--all of these hardships which make Hondurans an unhappy lot--are the real enemies which must be eliminated. This is what the U.S. Government does not appear to want to understand.

President Reagan has trimmed the budgets of many social assistance programs and we can well imagine what happened to those programs which Carter had planned to channel as cooperation toward this country. As if human considerations were not enough to justify all the help that Honduras needs in order to face this great problem, we suppose that the United States is using the following political justification for not giving this aid: to give food assistance to this country for the benefit of the people who later than sooner would be thankful. [as heard]

However, instead of food they give us arms, the solution that is less advisable and inappropriate.

Experience does not seem to be the strength of the U.S. leaders, who like irrational beings, care little about stumbling over the same rock. Perhaps this is the only excuse we can find for this erroneous policy of the U.S. Government, but reality appears to be otherwise.

In summary, what does the U.S. Government care about the malnutrition of 500,000 Honduran infants?

ENVOY TO MEXICO VIEWS SANDINIST PROPAGANDA

PA182249 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 May 81

[Interview with Umberto Lopez Villamil, ambassador to Mexico, discussing the meeting between Nicaragan junta member Commander Daniel Ortega and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo--live via telephone]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of the meeting?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] in a very calm and mature manner the desire of the Nicaraguan Government to present an image abroad in other countries. They first promoted this image abroad when they were asking for loans to overcome their bad economic situation. Several Sandinist leaders went to Europe and are now in other countries where they feel they can improve their image. Fortunately, this cannot be done to the detriment of what is already known aborad about Honduras and our democratic process. Nobody can teach us anything in that regard.

[Question] We have received reports from Mexico that the Sandinists have disseminated reports saying that Honduras is the aggressor. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Yes, they are. Many newspapers, particularly those of the extreme left, feature their statements and these newspapers exaggerate the Central American situation by stressing the Sandinists' virtues and giving a completely erroneous picture of Honduras as the aggressor. Any visitor or tourist who comes to Honduras will see that we are leading a normal life and not the kind of life they are trying to portray, as if we were getting ready for an invasion.

They are doing this for two reasons: First, they have internal problems and they want to calm down the opposition, which is increasing as the days go by, calling for true ideological pluralism. Second, they are trying to portray themselves as victims, as governments of the extreme left always do. We have not done anything because we have peaceful aims, but I think we will have the opportunity to contradict everything that is happening and to calm that false campaign that is being carried out by the shortwave stations, especially Cuba and the Soviet Union, which are accusing Honduras in an exaggerated manner and which does not present the true situation in our country.

[Question] Isn't this false image affecting us, particularly in the case of what was said in Mexico?

[Answer] International tensions are increasing and they are very clear because with the change in U.S. administrations there is no longer that exaggerated tolerance for the aggressive actions of the Soviet Union such as in Afghanistan and this year in Poland. This has prompted meetings of NATO and of course the firm position of the U.S. Government. However, the rest of the world no longer has that exaggerated tolerance for the actions of the Cubans and other extremist groups supported by the extreme left to destabilize governments. The truth is that the measures against the guerrillas adopted by Colombia and other countries must be (?supported) vigorously.

NICARAGUA

ARCE: BUSINESS RESPONSE TO REVOLUTION 'POSITIVE'

PA182253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] We cannot speak of peace while there is hunger and unemployment, Commander Bayardo Arce stated this morning at the meeting of Spanish-American Chamber of Commerce in the auditorium of the Camino Real Hotel in Managua.

Commander Arce was appointed by the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to attend and to speak on the present relations between private initiative and the revolution.

Commander Arce gave broad details when he addressed the crowd that included delegates from 10 countries, among them Spain, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia and others in Latin America.

Here are the words of Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano:

[Begin recording] We believe that within this broad business sector of our country there are examples such as those we mentioned who gave their lives in the struggle against the dictatorship, who ceased being businessmen to become public servants. And there are also persons in the private production sector who make their greatest and best efforts for the nation's reconstruction in a way that can only be described as patriotic.

But also--because a social sector of this kind cannot be totally homogenous--there are some who have resented the changes of the revolution, have attempted to block the changes of the revolution. And unfortunately there are also who have even plotted to murder us leaders and overthrow this popular government.

There has been a spread of participation by the business sector. Generally speaking, we believe the response of the business sector, at least so far, has been positive, because we do not measure the participation of the business sector by rhetoric of communiques or by an attitude of a political party which has even led to a rift between the organizations that allege they represent businessmen and the revolutionary government.

We measure the participation of the private sector according to their attitude in production.

In a Nicaragua such as this Nicaragua of Sandino, in which 80 percent of the means of farm production is in private hands, where 75 percent of the industrial production is private, could our country have done what it has without the determined participation of the businessmen? We think not, because at the victory of the revolution our country had been sacked in such a way, its production infrastructure destroyed in such a way, that we began with the same economic indexes of 1972. We began our revolutionary work with 17 years of economic backwardness.

However, at the close of 1980 our country already had a level of economic reactivation that allowed it to reach the indexes of 1977. [end recording]

ROBELO, ARCE EXCHANGE VIEWS ON PRIVATE SECTOR

PA192033 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Even the representatives of the commercial sectors of other Latin American countries have recognized that there is genuine freedom in our country which includes the private sector.

This was evident even in the statements of Mr Robelo, who recognized the existence of freedom in our country in his claims.

We will now hear the statements of Alfonso Robelo Callejas and the reply of Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano:

[Begin Robelo recording] Within this struggle of the entire nation against Somoza's dictatorship, the participation of the private sector was immensely important.

If (?reference) to this historical truth is made, it is because we cannot take away from Nicaragua's private sector one of its greatest merits: that of having faced with determination its role in the struggle against the dictatorship.

It appears that people have already forgotten the general strikes of January 1978, September 1978 and June and July 1979. It seems as though some of the frontist government's members have forgotten that national unity, above all, international support, would not have been achieved if it had not been for the determined participation of private initiative.

That is why it is surprising to hear a previous speaker say that revolutions are carried out with businessmen, without businessmen or against businessmen. In Nicaragua's case I think this is untrue. In Nicaragua's case it was done with businessmen. It would have been very difficult to do it without businessmen. It would have been impossible to do it against the businessmen because this was not a struggle of classes but the struggle for the vindication of all the sectors of the nation against a dictatorship, a 45-year tyranny. [end recording]

We will now hear the position of the FSLN in the voice of Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano:

[Begin recording] We are obviously not against the production of wealth. We have already said that our problem is not solely a problem of social justice, but of development. Development unavoidably passes through the production of wealth on a continuously increasing scale.

The problem is: What mechanism is necessary to generate this wealth? Under what concept is this wealth distributed?

We think it is unfair, for example, that wealth is produced by selling us petroleum at this level of exchange with coffee and cotton. It is unfair that wealth is produced this way because wealth is produced at the cost of our poverty. Likewise, we consider it unjust that wealth is produced by exploiting paid labor in backward countries.

But, I repeat, it is not in our interest to place ourselves in this strategy. The great North-South dialogue is precisely held to find some terms of world coexistence based on socioeconomic justice. That is why we Nicaraguans, even though we cannot participate in it because only certain countries are going, can only support and offer moral support for this effort because, in truth, world economic injustice is crushing. No one ignores that in addition to what was programmed, at least $300 billion are needed right now for the Third World countries to emerge from underdevelopment.

There is injustice in that the world economy, even as a whole, is headed for a hecatomb because our countries simply have nothing with which to pay. We have nothing with which to pay our debts or buy increasingly expensive technology while the prices of our products, our raw materials, are being lowered. [applause] [end recording]

RAMIREZ FORESEES NO PHASE-OUT OF PRIVATE SECTOR

PA192012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1719 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Managua, 19 May (ACAN-EFE)--Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, stated today that "one cannot tell what the political govenment system in Nicaragua will definitively be."

The Sandinist leader made this explanation during an audience granted to the board of directors of the Spanish-American Association of Chambers of Commerce, "AICC," which visited him in the government house.

Speaking to representatives of the chambers of commerce of 21 Spanish-American countries, Ramirez Mercado noted that in any event the political system of Nicaragua will be democratic and will grant political and economic participation to thousands of Nicaraguans and to sectors traditionally neglected by the Somoza dynasty.

The Sandinist chief of state reiterated to the visiting businessmen that the Nicaraguan mixed economy system is the system of the revolution.

He indicated that 80 percent of the cotton harvest in Nicaragua is produced by the private sector, while more than half of the industrial activities are also in the hands of private enterprise. The private sector carries out more than half of the commercial activities in the country, he explained.

Ramirez Mercado told the Spanish-American businessmen that he does not believe that this trend of private sector participation will vary in Nicaragua. He underlined that contrary to what many believe, there is no trend in Nicaragua to gradually phase out the private sector.

"I believe that the national economy rests on the common participation of large, medium and small producers, who jointly bear the brunt of national production," Ramirez Mercado stated.

COSEP HEAD SAYS COUNTRY 'ON VERGE OF ECONOMIC CHAOS'

PA192312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2257 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 May (EFE)--According to Enrique Dreyfus, chairman of the Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], Nicaragua "is on the verge of economic chaos."

The business leader, who spoke in Managua to a special correspondent of the newspaper CLARIN, which reports his remarks today, noted that relations between the private sector and the Sandinist Front "are very tense."

The Sandinist Front is made up mostly of Marxist-Leninists and "they want to establish a leftist totalitarian system," Dreyfus affirmed.

He explained that there was a crisis because of the resignation of Alfonso Robelo and Violeta Chamorro last year and that the Sandinist Front "called us and told us that we were a very important sector because 60 percent of the means of production was in our hands."

He noted that no solution was reached at that meeting because the businessmen made "several proposals but they were all rejected."

Most Nicaraguans, he added, believe in social justice and in "an economy of markets, although controlled, because all extreme are bad, but within a political climate of liberty, democracy and justice."

He said private property in Nicaragua is quite spread out and that there are no agrarian problems, but that attempts to implement a comprehensive agrarian reform "have failed."

"The difficulties in the country's production, such as in coffee, cattle and basic grains, are due to the fact that the production is in the hands of a large number of small owners," Dreyfus said.

Dreyfus admitted that there was an economic reactivation in Nicaragua but noted that the problem is that Nicaragua is a country that "needs to reconstruct itself" because between 1978 and 1979 it experienced a 32-percent drop in its gross national product.

He added that Nicaragua has subsistence economy based on many donations that have been received but that "will not continue to arrive."

He also said the Nicaraguan private sector could be a link with the United States, but this has not become a reality because "of a harassment that the government is carrying out against the private sector."

PLANNING MINISTER REVEALS ECONOMIC CONTINGENCY PLAN

PA131728 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The military problem posed by the threats of aggression which seek to curb our people's will in the revolutionary project has led to the creation of an economic contingency plan. The fundamental guidelines of this plan call for guaranteeing our people's food and for adopting measures aimed at guaranteeing stocks of medicines and spare parts in order to guarantee production and confront the possibility of a war. These were Planning Minister Henry Ruiz' opening statements at a seminar held at the Planning Ministry.

Ruiz added: We are confronting a difficult economic situation in which the problems of national defense must be confronted without separating them from the big economic problems, such as those of the national economy's structure.

BARRICADA QUESTIONS U.S.-BASED EVANGELICAL SECTS

PA170357 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 May 81 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Dozens of persons have come to this paper to express their concern regarding the proliferation of a number of sects, which call themselves evangelical, whose harmful influence has been denounced on many occasions.

Now, flysheets handed out in Managua invite all gullible persons to attend an alleged "Seminar of Truth" organized by a so-called "Morris Cerullo Divinity School," where all participants will be taught how to become "national leaders."

The same flysheet says that the objective of Mr Cerullo's visit to Nicaragua is "to help you in the great and urgent task of recovering your country for Christ, thereby OVERCOMING THE WORK OF SATAN WHICH IS NOW SO EVIDENT IN YOUR NATION." [boldface as published] Cerullo is scheduled to make his presentation in the Margo Theater at 0800 on 19 May.

The Sandinist people's revolution has been very clear regarding the freedom of worship which exists in our country. For example, we know how to tell the difference between these sects and the upstanding Evangelist Church, whose religious efforts should not be confused with that of these sects who, not by mere coincidence, are all based in the United States.

An Ominous Precedent

That is where they come from, to hold long sessions in theaters, moviehouses and sports stadium: these new saviors with a vision of Christ in which sacred music has been replaced with the clanging of cash registers.

Neither is it a coincidence that the U.S. press itself has charged on several occasions that many of these sects are a modus vivendi for their leaders, and have published lists of those "pastors" who preach humility while they live in sumptuous palaces.

No one can forget the Guyana tragedy, where "Pastor" Jimmy Jones, chock full of drugs, converted more than 1,000 followers into his slaves and led them to death. Those 1,000 followers who died in Guyana did not commit suicide, it was later proven, but were forced to kill themselves by the members of Jones' private army. It was also discovered later that Jones, who had only a scant 2 years in the business, had more than $20 million in foreign banks.

Where did this money come from? The replies of the "pastors" are vague: donations, monetary assistance from friends, etc. The truth of the matter is that, taking advantage of ignorance and lack of schooling, they "convince" their followers, by threatening them with hell and offering heaven as if it were a piece of merchandise, to turn over their belongings which of course then go into the personal accounts of the miracle makers.

The Yankee Connection

Since the sixties, imperialism came to realize the strategic importance of these sects and the CIA financed their growth, particularly in countries where the people have already seized power or the revolutionary forces are resolutely on the way to seizing power. Then the business of the sects acquired a political aspect. This is how it happened in Cuba, in the Escambray area, where the political, social and economic backwardness was greater and where the action of these sects was the prelude to the attempt by counterrevolutionary gangs to destabilize the revolution. Now, the evidence we have presented and that which has been provided by the people who have visited this paper clearly show that the "pastors" have added an openly political objective to their million-dollar game.

Are We Going To Allow This To Happen?

This is the question many persons are asking regarding the announced arrival in Nicaragua of Morris Cerrullo (who, according to his own flysheet, "has power over the Devil"). Is our government going to allow him to publicly organize these acts of charlatanry which are also vehicles for political manipulation?

We believe that this affair is serious enough for the authorities to do something about it.

Evangelists Denied Entry

PA191956 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 81

[Interior Ministry communique dated 18 May]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports to the citizens that on Saturday, 16 May, it refused the entry into this country of Messrs Morris Cerullo, a U.S. citizen, (Argemiro Figuereido) and three others who said they represented a church they called the Morris Cerullo World Evangelism.

Admittedly, their purpose for coming to our country was to organize a crusade entitled Night of Miracles and Revelation and to organize a seminar of truth.

The true intention of these gentlemen was to carry out a diversionist campaign against the revolution, as they state in a letter to their collaborators in this country in the following words:

Rev Morris Cerullo will be in the city of Managua to help you in the great and urgent task of winning your country for Christ and thus eliminating the satanic work that right now is so tangible in that nation.

For some time now, many charlatans have disguised themselves as clergymen to conduct political counterrevolutionary activities. This was recently denounced by the U.S. Ecumenical Committee.

In the meantime--and this is now known in Nicaragua--Mr Cerullo announced his activities in a large-scale publicity campaign. The same was done by Reverend Ruiz, the delegate of the ecumenical [word indistinct] at the State Council.

Faced with the intentions of these gentlemen to conduct activities against our revolutionary process and the lack of recognition by any responsible church or organization, the Nicaraguan state made use of its normal powers to prevent their entry into this country. We attach the copies of letters sent to us by some pastors, which reveal the true intention this man Cerullo had for coming to our country.

We hereby ratify our determination not to allow foreign elements to use religious disguises to carry out activities against our people with absolute disrespect for the Nicaraguan people's true religious feeling.

Interior Ministry Press Publication Office
Given in this city of Managua, free Nicaragua, on 18 May 1981, the year of defense and production.

RAMIREZ, CARRION COMMENT ON MISKITO PROBLEM

Ramirez on FSLN Position

PA181723 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The members of the government junta will hold a meeting with the committee that is trying to persuade our Miskito brothers who have emigrated to Honduras to return.

This week the committee participating in efforts to make the Miskitos who have gone to Honduras return to their country and return to work will hold meetings with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This announcement was made to Radio Sandino by junta member Sergio Ramirez at the dedication of the new secondary school in Nuevo Esteli.

As it will be recalled, a committee of representatives of political, religious and social institutions was set up. It includes leaders of [word indistinct] Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity], the Red Cross and the Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development, who went to Rio Coco to begin the work of persuading and explaining to the Indian communities that have emigrated to Honduras incited by internal segregationist forces and by propaganda broadcast over Radio 15 September, the radio station of the counterrevolution.

The revolutionary government will be briefed on the results of these efforts during the next few days.

Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the junta, expressed an opinion regarding Nicaragua's territorial unity. The problem of the Miskitos is not a problem between the Miskitos and the FSLN as a political force, he said on Saturday, 16 May, in Pueblo Nuevo, Esteli. He said this at the dedication of the local high school.

Companero Ramirez also said that a worsening of the problem could turn it into a national issue, an issue of national unity, of Nicaragua as a nation.

He said that the nation's segregation will not be permitted because this has been manipulated by some leaders who tell the Miskitos that they are another nation. Thus, Ramirez outlined the revolutionary position of our Government of National Reconstruction regarding the problems provoked by segregationists on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

This morning, we have Sergio Ramirez with us.

[Begin recording] The problem of the Miskitos is not a problem between the Miskitos and the FSLN, as you know. A worsening of this problem can turn into a crisis involving the nation, our nationality, the unity of Nicaragua as a nation. Some of those leaders (?lie to) the Miskito brothers. They tell them that they are another nation, and that both the Miskitos who are on the Nicaraguan side and those on the Honduran side are a distinct nation apart from Nicaragua.

This is a very dangerous situation, and to encourage this situation is even more dangerous because then it has to do with Nicaragua itself, with the unity of the nation, with the integrity of our territory. [Words indistinct] we Nicaraguans (?do not admit) any segregation of our country. We never [word indistinct] the craziness of saying that within Nicaragua, there is another country and this (?calls for) the separation of a part of Nicaragua to become another country. And there is this danger and there are persons who play with this danger. We must warn them that this is a very dangerous situation which is harmful to national sovereignty and is as dangerous as the threats of war which we have received from Somozist guards who are (?entrenched) on the other side of the border and others who are also (?over there).

I wish to tell you, companeros, that if we need peace, it is to consolidate this revolution and so that we may have more centers of education as this one which we are dedicating today.

This year, we are going to dedicate 30 educational centers like this one, which the revolution is handing over to Pueblo Nuevo. [Words indistinct] more than 30 new centers of this type. [end recording]

Carrion's Views

PA150307 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 May 81 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, Sandinist National Liberation Front official in charge of Atlantic Coast Affairs--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Commander, we understand that you have been closely dealing with the problem of MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity] and the Indian communities. What is the current situation and what are the basic problems?
[Answer] To understand the current situation of the Miskito communities we must go back to history.

The Atlantic region of our country, populated by various ethnic minorities, Miskitos, Sumos, Ramas and Creoles as the black people are called here, did not share most of the historical process of the rest of the country.

[Question] What were the effects of this?
[Answer] From the viewpoint of these Indian tribes, what they have felt is a succession of oppressors: first the Spaniards, then the British, later the North Americans and finally the Nicaraguan Government, in this case the Somozist dictatorship. In all of these cases, these forces clashed with their way of life and destroyed their cultural traditions and did not establish communication with them.

[Question] The triumph of the revolution gave them the opportunity to organize...
[Answer] With the triumph of the revolution and all the freedom and possibility of organizing that the revolution created, there has been an intensification of the movement toward organizing and struggling for what they believe are just demands. MISURASATA was subsequently created and some young people who had had the opportunity to study and obtain university education and had a higher level of culture than the previous leaders became leaders of MISURASATA.

[Question] How would you define the challenge that the revolution faces?
[Answer] The great problem the revolution faces is how to truly integrate for the first time those Indians who in the case of the Miskitos number around 160,000 and in the case of the Sumos around 15,000.

[Question] How can they be given a national conscience and at the same time in that integration process, how can their own characteristics, features and specific demands be recognized?
[Answer] In the past, the integration of the Indians (I am refering to the colonial past) was achieved through armed violence and ideological penetration through religion which led to the destruction of the culture of our Indians. In 1981, in the Sandinist people's revolution, those can't be the bases of integration. They have to be radically different, revolutionary; it is obviously a difficult process because they are an underdeveloped people who have accumulated centuries of distrust and who have been the object of many repressions, oppressions and abandonment. Therefore, communication and understanding are difficult. The demands must be explained and clarified through a lengthy and complex process of dialogue, closer ties, talks and so forth.

The revolution cannot and must not arrive in the region as conquerors but as revolutionaries seeking solutions.

[Question] What is the current situation now after the events of northern Zelaya and the problem with Fagoth?
[Answer] I would say there is a tense situation in view of a number of violent events that have occurred in recent months. The most important of these was the situation that occurred in Prinzapolka as a result of the death of four companero soldiers and four Miskito civilians.

For the Miskitos, Fagoth is a leader with whom they identify. For them it is not important that Fagoth was a member of the Somozist national security office.

There has been much agitation as a result of Fagoth's arrest. Classes and some productive activities have been irregular as a result of the arrest. Moreover, the Somozists' radio station has been broadcasting programs in Miskito and creating fear in the region which has led some residents to leave Nicaragua for Honduras.

Within that context, Fagoth as an individual is much less important than the need to strategically resolve the problem of the real integration of the ethnic minorities the Miskitos, the Sumos. He is less important than the need to overcome the tense situation that exist among the population and which facilitates the activity of the real counterrevolutionaries.

Furthermore, one must bear in mind that the revolutionary government has also committed errors not because of bad faith or ill intentions but because of ignorance. One must realize that two completely different mentalities are facing each other and sometimes they can't even speak with each other because one speaks Spanish and the other Miskito. As a result, misunderstandings, friction and fears have emerged. The Sandinist Front believes that the important and essential thing is to change this situation and if the measures that we adopt with regard to Fagoth contribute to overcome the problems, which as I explained earlier are very complex, then those measures are justified.

COMMANDER SOMARRIBA NAMED TO ATLANTIC COAST POST

PA152211 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Commander Marcos Somarriba has been named deputy minister of the Atlantic coast.

Somarriba has thus joined the special commission that traveled this week to the coast to arrange for the return of the Miskitos.

OFFICIALS PRESIDE AT FSLN ENROLLMENT CEREMONIES

PA200252 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 May 81

[Recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] Ceremonies were held yesterday throughout the length and breadth of Nicaragua to present membership cards of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] marking the second enrollment period for Sandinist members. This is a summary of the important events that took place yesterday in Chontales, Matagalpa, Leon, Carazo, Rivas and Managua.

The second enrollment of Sandinist members in Chontales was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta:

"Today, all over our country, FSLN membership cards are being distributed to those companeros who, through their diligence, their work and their efforts have earned the right to thse cards. The fact that the number of companeros receiving this card is small, the fact that today only 17 companeros are receiving these cards here is merely an indication, proof that Sandinist membership is hard to earn."

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, presided over the ceremony in Leon:

"Moreover, the vanguard is won every day. [sentence as heard] On some occasions we have already discussed what a member of the FSLN should be. Perhaps you should tell me now what an FSLN member should be like. Should we be conceited? [crowd answers "no"] Arrogant? A bureaucrat? Cowardly? Dirty? Sad? Selfish? [crowd answers "no" in each case]

Then, what should he be like? Brave? Generous? Determined? Antibureaucratic? Modest? Unassuming? Humble? [crowd answers "yes" in each case] He must never place himself above others, but rather at the service of others, as we have said on other occasions." [applause]

In Matagalpa, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission was in charge of handing out the cards to the new FSLN member. Present at the ceremony, among the many special guests, were the mother and brother of Commander German Pomares, a heroic Sandinist fighter who fell in the struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua.

[Arce] "We are not looking desperately for just anyone to become a member. In fact, it is our task to explain clearly to all these brothers in this second enrollment who are being accepted as members that they should reflect profoundly on the meaning of being an FSLN member. We cannot say, as some believe, that it is now easier to be a member than it was before. There is a real possibility that the members of the FSLN may have to take up their rifles again to defend our fatherland." [applause]

Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, presided at the ceremony in Diriamba:

"Certainly the material and specific way to express maturity is through a group of members who represent the first men in our ranks, the first to join in this phase, in which what was formerly a [word indistinct] is noticeably becoming partial development." [as heard]

In the heroic southern city of Rivas, the presentation of membership cards was carried out by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, chairman of the State Council:

"If some day we were to lose the FSLN membership card, the best thing that could happen to us would be for the world to fall on us and crush us.

"To be a member--and you are now members of the revolutionary vanguard--is a great honor, an extraordinary honor that is attainable only by the best members of society. The doors of the vanguard are not opened to just anyone. Through them will enter only those who are capable of demonstrating their (?commitment) to the people, those who are capable of loving and defending the people above all and despite all difficulties."

In Managua, the enrollment ceremony took place in the Espana Sports Stadium. The speaker was Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, deputy minister of the interior:

"On 23 July the FSLN will mark the 20th anniversary of its founding by Carlos Fonseca, (Julio) Mallorga, Tomas Borge and other companeros. [applause] They made the FSLN an organization that is militant, unyielding, stubborn--stubborn because despite all the blows dealt to us, we rose up again and again until we won victory. They made the term Sandinist one of admiration and of example. They forged the qualities of humility, or iron discipline, of high revolutionary awareness, of rapport and close links with the people, of struggle against all forms of oppression and injustice."

Further on Leon Ceremony

PA181655 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May

[Excerpt] Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and minister of interior, presided over the ceremony to distribute membership cards to 46 outstanding and heroic companeros of Leon Department.

The ceremony took place at 1000 on Sunday at the Ivan Montenegro Gymnasium on the university campus. Companeras Gladys Baez and Marta Cranshaw also attended as well as other authorities of the Sandinist Armed Forces and the Municipal Reconstruction Board headed by its coordinator, Luis Felipe Perez.

In his speech, Commander Tomas Borge stressed that at this ceremony there were only workers, peasants and students and that they were the ones that had humiliated the genocidal guards by carrying out the ambushes, acting as couriers and opening the doors of their homes to aid in the Sandinist struggle for national liberation.

Revolutionary leader Borge also pointed out that there were no landowners, cottongrowers or other capitalists there because they simply do not have Sandinist leanings.

He said that one cannot conceive of a Sandinist with air conditioning and that the vanguard class cannot be bought at the market; it is only attained through struggle, in the trenches, said Tomas Borge, who was constantly interrupted by the applause of the public that filled the gymnasium.

Gladys Baez handed out membership cards to the 46 citizens from the popular classes who on this day received the privilege of being considered Sandinist militants in Leon Department.

BARRICADA DESCRIBES RECENT CHANGES TO LABOR CODE

PA172320 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 May 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] The reforms to the labor code which were announced on 1 May by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction were published yesterday in the official gazette.

The following articles were revised: 76, 116, 247, 248, 296, 347 and 357. Article 76 says that payments for salaries earned, accrued annual leave, the 13th month bonus (proportional), and indemnification for hazardous duty or job accidents are privileged obligations for the benefit of the workers. As such, they will be afforded priority treatment (the preferential status of one thing over another) of the highest degree over and above any other credits or [financial] obligations.

The article makes the following exceptions: foodstuffs which were legally declared prior to the labor suit, and the moneys needed to safeguard the employer's property. These two amounts should be in a proportion considered reasonable by the intervening judge.

When the worker continues to render services in the cases of bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution or succession, the attorney, liquidator, trustee, executor or interventor is compelled to pay, within 1 month and with preferential treatment, the salaries and benefits payments earned by the worker and approved by the labor authorities.

The Controversial Article 116

Article 116 suffered interesting changes. The new law states that when the job contract is for an indefinite period either of the two parties can terminate it by giving the other party 1 month's advance notice in writing, or by paying the other party a sum equivalent to the salary the workers would have earned in 1 month's time.

The law specifies that in dealing with work in the fields the employer or workers can accomplish the above orally, in the presence of two witnesses. In cases of advance notice, the worker will be granted 2 hours of paid leave daily to seek other employment, for a total of 12 hours weekly. These 12 hours of paid leave can be taken in periods of up to 6 hours daily or in any other manner agreed upon for the same purpose. In the event the parties cannot agree on how this paid leave will be taken the area labor inspector will make the final decision.

Article 116 further states that whenever a worker is fired in violation of the prohibitions in the labor code or other labor regulations, the worker will have grounds to demand his reinstatement before the labor judge, to the same position he held and under identical terms of employment. If the employer does not heed the court's ruling, the labor judge will fine the employer an amount up to six times the worker's salary. If the employer continues to refuse to reinstate the worker 10 days after the fine is imposed, the judge will sentence him to imprisonment for up to 6 months. The judge will be able to suspend this sentence at any time the employer complies with the ruling or the parties involved reach an agreement.

An Addendum to Article 116

The law includes an addendum to article 116. If the reinstatement request is from a trusted employee, the judge has the right to refuse it. Trusted employees are those who direct, supervise or audit and who have general administrative responsibilities. There are no grounds for reinstatement in the following cases: When the worker, because of his post or the nature of his job, is in continuous direct contact with the employer, and in the cases of domestic help. In these cases, when the worker has more than 1 year of continuous service the judge will determine an indemnification of a maximum of 6 months' wages. In setting the amount of the indemnification the judge will take into account the nature of the job, the length of service, the financial situation of the parties and the country's economic situation.

Article 247

Article 247, which deals with the labor judges, says that there will be two or more labor judges in each departmental and municipal capital and in cities with a large population or labor sector, as determined by the State Council or the government junta following the proposals of the Supreme Court or the High Labor Court.

Article 248 says that the labor judges will be appointed by the Supreme Court. The labor judges of departmental capitals will be lawyers and they will have the same attributes and jurisdiction of a district judge.

Articles 296, 347 and 357 refer specifically to the functions of the labor judges and inspectors in the cases of disobedience of the labor regulations.

Union Opposition

PA150014 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] During a plenum recently held by about 30 labor unions affiliated with the Sandinist Workers Federation, the union leaders voiced their disagreement with the reforms to the labor code announced by the governing junta on 1 May. Workers argue that the reforms to articles 112 and 116 of the labor code have not been substantially changed regarding the giving of notice to leave a job.

These reforms also require effective labor participation because the workers are the affected parties. Workers have stated that no changes have been made to the articles because management still has the power to fire them.

During the plenum, the Sandinist federation voiced support for those arguments.

CTN ACCUSES AUTHORITIES OF CURTAILING LABOR FREEDOM

PA131254 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 81

[Communique issued by the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, CTN, on 12 May 1981]

[Text] The CTN announces to the Nicaraguan people that the military and civilian authorities continue to curtail our freedom to circulate within our own territory, thus violating labor freedom, particularly agreement No 87 of the International Labor Organization which has been approved by the revolutionary government.

We are thus making these charges through international channels. We are specifically announcing that the general assembly that the companero peasants of the Javier Guerra Sugar Mill--affiliated to our federation--had planned was boycotted by the maner of this sugar mill, Mr Benavente, who is using repressive measures similar to those used before.

In conclusion, we are reaffirming that the commitment that we have with the working class, which has been demonstrated throughout our 19 years of struggle, is being upheld and we repeat that as long as there are exploited workers. We shall be present as a federation, that as long as there are injustices we will be present as workers and that as long as there are poor neighborhoods we will be present as Nicaraguans who love this fatherland.

Issued in Managua, 12 May 1981.
Only the people can save the people.
Christ yesterday, Christ today, Christ forever.
CTN Department of Dissemination and Publication.

RADIO 15 SEPTEMBER REPORTS DEATHS OF 12 'PATRIOTS'

PA192346 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The 15 September League informs the Nicaraguan people that on 16 May a group of patriotic Nicaraguans who support the struggle the Nicaraguan people are carrying out against the Marxist Piricuaco regime of Nicaragua were surprised by approximately 200 members of a patrol of the repressive Marxist Piricuaco army.

In the fight that ensued at least 20 members of the regime's army and 12 Nicaraguan patriots died.

We also want to inform our people that in the Interior Ministry, "The Toilet," as our brothers in the mountains call it, there is a special police unit directed by Piricuaco criminal Tomas Borge. This police unit is some sort of gestapo, which has unlimited power and authority to kill even the members of the Marxist Piricuaco army. It is a completely improved version of the Somozist office of national security.

With the help of God and the right to be free, the Nicaraguan people shall win.

PRESBYTERIAN OFFICIAL VOICES NEED FOR RELIGION

FL161745 Bridgetown CANA in English 1712 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 16 May (CANA)—Raul Fernandez Ceballos, Presbyterian superintendent of Cuba, has said here that although Cuba's leadership does not believe in God, there is freedom of religion in the country. Ceballos, 70, in Grenada to attend the Christian Peace Conference which ended yesterday, said that no religion in Cuba was allowed to fight against the Cuban revolution or socialism, but that "freedom of conscience is guaranteed by the state."

"The Cuban Government does not believe in God," Ceballos said, "and the state promotes the doctrine of materialism. But we Christians believe the human person needs something more than materialism, and it is our job as Christians to show that that something is a belief in a creator God."

Some of the young generation of Cubans were lost to the teaching of materialism, Ceballos said. He pointed out, however, that before the Cuban revolution, there were also losses of young people from the church. These losses occurred when young people attended the secular university. He believes that what the church needs now is a deeper study of the Bible in order to arm itself with the truths which will win souls for Christ.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

FL192340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] A public health cooperation agreement for the current 1981-85 5-year period between Cuba and Bulgaria was signed at the Public Health Ministry this afternoon. The document was signed by academician Raddy Popivanov, public health minister of Bulgaria, and Dr Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Cuban minister of public health and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo.

The agreement includes the exchange of scientific and technical information between specialized medical sciences centers of the two countries, exchange of specialist and the possibility of 10 Cuban scholarship students taking public health courses in Bulgaria each year. The fraternal socialist country also will offer us assistance in work medicine and school hygiene. Other matters included in the agreement are development of the pharmaceutical industry and research work in that field.

Public Health Minister Dr Sergio del Valle addressed his Bulgarian counterpart after the signing ceremony: [Begin recording] In addition to our being glad over the signing of the agreement—which not only is going to be a step forward in our relations but will also raise our knowledge of problems relating to medicine, teaching, research and scientific-technical information--we also are glad to have met you. [end recording]

Academician Popivanov replied by saying that the agreement is a bonafide expression of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples and it follows the path outlined by our leaders Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro. The public health cooperation agreement between Cuba and Bulgaria is a clear expression of proletarian internationalism.

PARTY DELEGATION TO BERLIN SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING

FL132157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba delegation led by Secundino Guerra, member of the Central Committee and chief of its Department of General Affairs, left yesterday to participate in the sixth congress of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party to be held in that city 15-17 May. The party delegation includes Silvia Nereida Perez, official of the party Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Antiguan Premier's Address

FL131835 Bridgetown CANA in English 1827 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 13 May (CANA)--Premier Vere Bird of Antigua today told regional finance ministers that the Caribbean faced "a nightmare of economic conditions and political instability" unless there was unity among its government. Mr Bird made his remarks to the ministers gathered here for the 2-day annual Board of Governments meeting of the Caribbean Development Bank.

"The region is marked by undesirable trends such as political instability, bickering among neighbors and a failure to tackle external economic relations in a cohesive fashion," the Antiguan premier said.

Mr Bird expressed the hope that the Caribbean will recognize that its salvation is self-reliance and inter-dependence, its survival, unity at the international level and its power in joint bargaining for economic gains from the world community.

"It is a hope we can turn to reality. And I very much suspect that unless it does become reality, we will live with a nightmare of depressed economic conditions, widespread political instability and a growing restlessness among our people."

Mr Bird noted that the bank meeting was taking place at a time of global economic crisis, with rising costs of imports and an increasingly deaf ear being turned by industrialized states to the legitimate claims of the poor. He said the Barbados-based bank, in its 11th year, had a vital role to play in helping to steer its member governments through these difficult economic times.

The bank, he added, had to be responsive to crucial development needs of the Caribbean, particularly because of the prevailing economic situation. "Moreover, the bank has the responsibility to intercede with our friends, who are donors and lenders, to hammer home the point that an element of risk is inevitable in providing loans to our small and vulnerable economies. There is no benefit in donor countries expressing the desire to help us and then tieing up their promised assistance in bureaucratic delays and procedures. The danger in such stringent procedures is that by the time funds are released, there may be no economies left in which to invest," Mr Bird warned.

Mr Bird said that he hoped that today's meeting would conclude "with a greater sympathy and understanding from our friends of the need to respond urgently to economic needs of the Caribbean and a greater cohesion among Caribbean territories in tackling the economic problems which we all share."

In his address, Mr Bird made reference to the imminent independence of Antigua and Barbuda on 1 November and said he looked forward to joining already regional independent states as an equal partner in the international community.

Antiguan Finance Minister Speaks

FL132001 Bridgetown CANA in English 1945 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 13 May (CANA)--Antiguan Finance Minister John St Luce said today that many of the problems facing the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) would be alleviated if CARICOM members had the political will to implement the recommendations of the group of experts that look into the working of the community.

The group, headed by President of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) William Demas, submitted a bulky report, with a series of proposals relating to a wide number of areas affecting the 8 year old CARICOM movement.

Mr St Luce, addressing the opening session of the CDB's annual meeting here, urged the adoption of the report by next month's CAPICOM Council of Ministers conference in Guyana. The Antiguan minister referred to establishment of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), a sub-regional grouping to serve the seven lesser developed [countries] (LDCS) of the community.

"The OECS is a conscious and a deliberate attempt by the seven states to strengthen and deepen common services and joint arrangements which they have pursued over the last 14 years," Mr St Luce said.

He specifically mentioned coordination by the OECS of external economic relations and foreign policy, including diplomatic representation. "There are obvious benefits to be derived from these arrangements, particularly the strengthening of the bargaining power of member states in their relations with third countries or group of countries, and the effective conduct of foreign affairs through the sharing of costs," Mr St Luce said.

He called on the seven governments in the Windward and Leewards to ratify the OECS treaty, so that the new grouping could come into force on 4 July.

Mr St Luce urged acceleration of the efforts to upgrade the East Caribbean Currency Authority into a central bank. Such action, he said, was now imperative. The flow of investment capital into the LDCS had been impeded because of the absence of the type of controls a central bank would impose, the Antiguan minister said.

Demas on OECS Problems

FL132054 Bridgetown CANA in English 2046 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, 13 May (CANA)--Seven small Caribbean islands planning to effect a new cooperation treaty in July were advised today that it may be well to mirror the methods of Barbados on the road to economic viability, which "will be arduous, difficult and long."

Caribbean Development Bank President William Demas pointed to the example of Barbados as he assessed the viability of the proposed Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), involving Dominica, Grenada, St Vincent, St Lucia, Antigua, St Kitts-Nevis, and Montserrat. He was addressing the 11th annual general meeting of the CDBs Board of Governors.

The bank president emphasized the difficult challenges the new integration grouping would face. "At the national level very high standards of planning and economic management, involving the constant taking of difficult political decisions, are required. At the sub-regional and regional levels, resources and efforts in many areas have to be pooled. Vision, statesmanship, and a constant readiness to compromise their immediate national interests are required of the political leadership and cabinets of the seven countries."

The seven countries together comprise 1,150 square miles, with a population of 520,000--substantially more than Barbados in both respects--but with much lower per capita income and physical quality of life index (PQLI) level. In his analogy, Mr Demas notes that Barbados per capita income is about four times that of the average for the seven islands, and with a PQLI close to that of many developed countries. Barbados has also been able to realize its production potential in all sectors to a much greater extent than the individual Leeward and Windward Islands.

It should however be noted, he added, that in spite of its remarkable economic and social progress during the last 2 and 1/2 decades, Barbados still has to tackle the fundamental problem of underdevelopment facing all Third World countries, whatever their size, natural resources endowment, level of per capita income or physical quality of life index--namely, a fragile and vulnerable economy and the consequent need for its production apparatus to become more flexible and resilient in the face of adverse economic developments of external origin.

He added that the OECS states would need to plan more effectively for sustained expansion in production and productivity for more equitable distribution of income and increased living standards for all the people.

He drew attention to the critical importance of action in the energy sector..."which is of crucial importance to all oil-importing developing countries during the next two decades."

Referring to the unscrupulous "modern buccaneers" out merely to exploit or "rip-off" the country in the crudest possible way, Mr Demas raised the question: "Why does this type of charlatan infest the West Indies so much as against other areas of the developing world?"

Both to guard against the unscrupulous and to ensure the most advantageous arrangements with the genuine foreign investor would require a high degree of vigilance and access to information by the OECS governments. "Here, training of local personnel by impartial United Nations bodies such as the industrial development organization, the centre on transnational corporations, and the UNCTAD to improve their negotiating capacity on foreign investment and the transfer of technology should be very useful."

Demas Reports Meeting Successful

FL152217 Bridgetown CANA in English 2130 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, 15 May (CANA)--The president of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), William Demas, has denied that the bank takes an unduly long time to process applications for funding, particularly from its less developed member countries (LDCs). Mr Demas denial was made to the press after the close late yesterday of the 2-day 11th annual general meeting of the CDB Board of Governors.

The charge against the bank was leveled by Antigua's Premier Vere Bird in an opening address at the meeting on Wednesday morning. Mr Bird said "the bank has the responsibility to intercede with donors and lending agencies, to hammer home the point that an element of risk is inevitable in providing loans to our small and vulnerable economies," charging that there were "bureaucratic delays" in the tying up of promised assistance and procedures.

Mr Demas said the charge, constantly made against CDB, "is not true." He explained that the projects proposed to CDB for funding have to be first appraised and a feasibility study carried out to determine their economic benefits to the particular country, before they can be finally approved.

Reporting on the success of the meeting, Demas said that "a number of positive steps" were made and despite the decision to further defer the question of expansion of membership, it was unanimously agreed to accept Anguilla--the breakaway island formerly associated with St . Kitts-Nevis--as a separate member.

The meeting, he said, was to give the Board of Governors the opportunity to comment on the progress of the bank over the decade of its operations and see whether or not it was realizing its purpose and objectives. He said that he was impressed about the cordial as well as the free and frank manner in which the discussions over the 2 days took place.

Report on 1980 Bank Operations

FL131750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1653 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 13 May (CANA)--Gross loan approvals dipped, but actual disbursements nearly doubled last year, the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) said in its latest annual report issued today. Excluding loans administered by the CDB for the Caribbean development facility, gross approvals declined 64 per cent from 62 million dollars (US) in 1979 to 40 million last year. This the bank attributed to a "shift from large infrastructure projects to smaller projects in the directly productive sectors, as well as a shift in emphasis from preparation to implementation and supervision of project previously approved."

CDB loan disbursements showed a record 76 percent increase from 31.5 million dollars (U.S.) in 1979 to 55.6 million in 1980, again pointing up the emphasis on project implementation and supervision. Up to the end of last year the CDB had disbursed altogether 185.4 million dollars (U.S.) since the bank started lending 10 years ago.

The CDB is the Commonwealth Caribbeans chief indigenous regional development aid institution. Its resources come mainly from its wealthier members--Canada, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Colombia, plus the United States and a group of multilateral institutions.

More than half of last years loan approvals--20.6 million dollars (U.S.)--went to regional projects in the infrastructure and public utilities sector.

The bank said that altogether the lesser developed countries (LDC's)--the Windwards and Leewards, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands--had accounted for a higher proportion of loans approved and disbursed. By the end of the year, 56 percent of cumulative financing approvals--152.9 million dollars (U.S.)--had gone to the LDC's. The LDC's also had 60.1 percent of cumulative loan disbursals up to the end of 1980.

Further Details

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[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, 14 May (CANA)--Caribbean economies performed poorly in 1980, with declining production almost allround in the face of the twin problems of international recession and regional natural disasters. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), now in the second day here of its annual governors meeting, says in its 1980 report that the year's production slide continued the trend of 1979.

The spiralling cost of imported energy remained critical to the economic prospects of these small ex-colonies, and the bank has urged intensified efforts both at conservation and development of alternative sources.

Trinidad and Tobago did best in terms of economic growth, but only because of heavy foreign exchange receipts and budgetary revenues from its oil. The report notes that while the twin island-republic's unemployment has been declining in recent years, its rate of inflation stayed in line with that of other Caribbean economies.

It adds that "preliminary indications for Barbados and some of the very small islands also suggest a reasonable rate of growth in real gross domestic product."

"Apart from high rates of inflation and unemployment, depressed output, severe balance of payments problems and eroded foreign exchange reserves characterized the economic situation during the period under review. "Natural disaster also wrought extreme dislocation in many of the economies during 1980. Substantial acreages of banana, citrus and sugar cane were devastated by flood rains and hurricane, and valuable infrastructure destroyed."

Sugar output fell by 10 percent to 896,869 tons from the six producing states--Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts-Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago. They had made 965,678 the previous year and 1,033,612 tons in 1978.

Last year's individual output was Guyana 273,948 tons, Jamaica 245,000, Barbados 131,742, Trinidad and Tobago 107,600, Belize 103,275, St Kitts-Nevis 35,304. Together the six have guaranteed access to the European Economic Community of 1,300,000 tons under the Lome convention. According to the bank, the 1980 production was the region's lowest for 30 years.

In the area of bananas, hurricane damage, flood rains and disease severely affected the banana crop in Jamaica and the Windward Islands during 1980, and it was expected that production would not attain former levels before February 1981, the bank said.

A further problem now faces the industry. Jamaica and the Windward Islands together supply some 53 percent of the British market. With the decrease in supply from the Caribbean, Britain will meet the shortfall by importing bananas from South and Central America up to the end of May 1981. Producers in the Caribbean are concerned that since South and Central America supply a better quality fruit at no higher cost, their share of the British market may be in jeopardy.

Although production of bauxite and alumina in Guyana fell below target in 1980, preliminary data indicate that overall production remained at about the same level as in 1979, the bank noted. The tax on output was lowered from 7.5 percent to 6 percent of the average American list price of aluminum ingot.

As increased by 5.6 percent to 12.15 million tons, the highest volume extracted since 1974 when production was just over 15 million tons, and alumina production increased by 18 percent to 2.45 million tons. [sentence as received]

The Jamaican Government is currently carrying out a feasibility study for doubling the capacity of Alcoa's total alumina plant. It is hoped that the country's total alumina processing capacity will then be increased to 3.4 million tons annually, the bank said.

Meanwhile, excess production and lower prices were the main features of the world aluminum market. The price of aluminum, to which the price of bauxite and alumina has been indexed, is currently at its lowest level for 2 years, the CDB report said.

To compensate for any consequential loss in revenue, in December, the International Bauxite Association recommended that member countries increase bauxite and alumina prices in 1981.

While maintaining the price for bauxite sales to the North American and European markets at the present indexation of 2 percent of the American list price for aluminum ingot, the association called for an increase in the floor price of ore from 26 dollars to 30 dollars per ton.

It was also recommended that the minimum price for alumina be increased from the present range of 14 percent to 16 percent of the American list price for aluminum ingot to a range of 15 percent to 19 percent, the bank said.